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R.L. Seib
1977

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA

General Index

Catalogue (incl. California specimens)
#1 - 2440

Journal - 3 trips
Mexico: Baja California Norte,
Baja California Sur,
Guerrero
Mexico: Baja California Norte,
Baja California Sur
Mexico: Baja California Norte,
Baja California Sur,
Sinaloa, Jalisco,
d.f. Mexico, Veracruz,
Oaxaca, Chiapas
and Guatemala: Quetzaltenango,
San Marcos
Mexico: Oaxaca, Veracruz,
Guerrero, Michoacan,
Jalisco, Baja
California Sur

Measurements of Catalogue Specimens
#1001 - 1623

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1977

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA

Catalogue

#1 - 2441 (incl. California)

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1.9 miles n. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of Camalu, Baja California Norte, Mexico

Mar 31 1. Pituophis melanoleuca

11 km. ENE (by road to Bahía de los Angeles) of junc. w/ Mex. hwy. 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

3681 April 1 2. Urosaurus

1 km ENE (by road to Bahía de los Angeles) of junc. with Mex. hwy. 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

3682 April 1 3. Uta stansburiana

683 4. Xantusia vigilis

4 miles s. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

3410 April 1 5. Gerrhonotus multicarinatus

78.3 miles n. (by Mex. hwy 1) of Loreto, Baja California Sur, Mexico

CAS 143410

April 2 6. Masticophis flagellum

55.2 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Loreto, Baja California Sur, Mexico

9 April 2 7. Crotalus ruber

7 miles (by road from Loreto to San Javier) ~~by road~~ W. of junc. with Mex. Hwy 1 Baja California Sur, Mexico

684 April 3 8. Urosaurus

410 143685 9. "

12 miles S. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 3 10. Bufo punctatus

11. Scaphiophus couchi

7.6 miles (by Mex. hwy 1) N. of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3686 April 4 12. Chilomeniscus cinctus

1.4 miles N. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 4 13. Chilomeniscus stramineus

43687 →

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Carrizal de Bravos, Elevation 7900', Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico

April 8 14. Abronia

15. Abronia

70 km E. (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac, Elevation 5500', Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico

April 11 16. Pseudoeurycea belli

51888 17. " "

18. Anolis

19. "

12 km. E. (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac, Elevation 1800', Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, Mexico

143411 April 11 - 20. Trimorphodon

~~Isla Espiritu Santo, Gulf of California, Baja California Sur, México~~

Playa "La Lopone," S.E. side of Isla Espiritu Santo, Baja California Sur, Mexico.

April 14-15 21. Phyllodactylus unctus

22. " "

23. " "

144492 24. Callisaurus draconoides

144493 25. " "

143688 26. Sauromalus ater

143689 27. " "

28. Urosaurus nigricaudata

29. " "

30. " "

31. " "

32. Uta stansburiana

33. " "

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Playa "Lo Lopone," S.E. side of Isla Espiritu Santo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 14-15 34. Uta stansburiana

2 - 35. Cnemidophorus maximus

13 36. Chilomeniscus punctissimus

14 37. " "

2.5 miles S. (by Mex hyw 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

690 April 15 38. Chilomeniscus stramineus

6.4 miles S. (by Mex hyw 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

15 April 15 - 39. Trimorphodon lyrophanes

40. " "

9.2 miles S. (by Mex. hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3691 April 15 41. Hypsiglena torquata

12.7 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 15 ~~Chilomeniscus~~

3693 42. Chilomeniscus stramineus

16.5 miles S. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3416 April 15 - 43. Hypsiglena torquata

San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3417 April 16 - 44. Masticophis flagellum

1.5 miles N. (by Mex. hwy 1) of San Antonio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

692 April 16 45. Sonora mosauri

Boca de la Sierra, 2 miles NW. (by road) of Miraflores, Baja California Sur Mexico

April 16 46. Sceloporus licki

47. " "

48. " "

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Boca de la Sierra 2 miles W. (by road) of Miraflores, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 16 49. Urosaurus nigricaudatus

50. " "

51. " "

52. " "

53. " "

54. " "

55. " "

56. " "

57. " "

58. " "

59. " "

60. " "

61. " "

62. " "

63. " "

64. " "

65. " "

66. " "

67. " "

68. Bufo punctatus

69. " "

70. " "

71. " "

72. " "

MVZ161568 73. Natrix valida

3418 [redacted] 74. Trimorphodon lyrophanes

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21.8 miles S. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3694 April 16 75. Lichanura trivirgata

6.5 miles S. (by Mex. hwy 1) of San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

695 April 16 76. Chilomeniscus stramineus

3.1 miles N. (by Mex. hwy. 1) of San Bartolo, Baja California Sur Mexico

3696 April 16 77. Hypsiglena torquata

San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 17 78. Phyllodactylus xanti

79. " "

4491 80. Sceloporus

81. "

82. "

83. "

84. "

85. "

86. "

CAS 143419 — 87. Chilomeniscus stramineus

143420 — 88. " "

143421 — 89. " "

Los Barilles, Baja California Sur, Mexico

6553 April 17 90. Hypsiglena torquata

Boca de la Siera miles W. (by road) of Miraflores, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 18 91. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus

92. " "

7 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

43422 April 18 — 93. Chilomeniscus cinctus

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La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 19 94. Urosaurus nigricaudatus
95. " "
96. " "
97. " "
98. " "
99. " "
100. " "
101. " "
102. " "
103. " "
104 " "
105. " "
106. " "
107. " "
108. " "
109. " "
110. " "
111. " "
112. " "
113. " "

MVZ 161228
April 15-19 114. Phrynosoma coronatum (native collectors)
161229 115. " "
161230 116. " "
161231 117. " "
161232 118. " "
161233 119. " "
161234 120. " "

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La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

161235 April 15-19 | 121. Phrynosoma coronatum
161236 | 122. " "
161237 | 123. " "
161238 | 124. " "
161239 | 125. " "
161240 | 126. " "
161241 | 127. " "
161242 | 128. " "
129. " "
130. " "
131. " "
132. " "
133. " "
134. " "
135. " "
136. " "
137. " "
AS 43423 - | 138. " " -
139. " "
140. " "

24.9 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Santa Rita, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3424 April 19 - | 141. Phrynosoma coronatum

Santa Rita, Baja California Sur, Mexico

425 April 19 - | 142. Salvadora hexalepis

Loreto, Baja California Sur, Mexico

426 April 19 - | 143. Chilomeniscus cinctus

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79 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, Mexico

27 April 19 - 144. Trimorphodon

75.5 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, Mexico

428 April 19 - 145. Chilomeniscus cinctus

44.4 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 19 146. Bufo punctatus

2.8 miles N. (by Mex. hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, Mexico

697 ~~697~~ April 20 147. Sauromalus australis

San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

429 April 20 148. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus

9 miles E. (by road to El Arco) of junct. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 20 149. Arizona elegans
698 ↗

23.1 miles NW. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 20 150. Sceloporus

18.5 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

430 April 21 - 151. Phrynosoma coronatum

431 - 152. " "

13 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

432 April 21 - 153. Phrynosoma coronatum

154. Uta stansburiana

2 km ENE. (by road to Bahía de Los Angeles) of junc. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

197 April 21 155. Uta stansburiana (Can trap)

144498 156. " " "

144484 157. Xantusia vigilis "

158. " "

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44 km. ESE. (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of junc. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 21 159. Cnemidophorus tigris (can trap) - Died
160. " " " - Died
161. " " "
162. " " "
163. " " "
164. " " "
S 3433 165. Petrosaurus repens "
166. Sceloporus "
167. " "
144499 168. Uta stansburiana "
144500 169. " "
144501 170. " "
171. " "
172. " "
173. " "
144485 174. Xantusia Vigilis
144486 175. " "

43 km. ESE. (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of junc. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 21 176. Cnemidophorus tigris (can trap)
177. Sceloporus "
178. Chilomeniscus cinctus "
179. " " "

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7 km W (by hwy) of Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, Mexico

183 April 21 | 180. Phyllodactylus xanti

144502 | 181. Uta stansburiana (can trap)

144494 | Nueva Chapulla, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 21 | 182. Cnemidophorus tigris (can traps)

183. Sceloporus "

184. " "

185. " "

144487 | 186. " "

144488 | 187. " "

144503 | 188. Uta stansburiana "

144504 | 189. " " "

190. " " "

32.8 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico

134 April 21 – 191. Arizona elegans

12.7 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 21 | 192. Sceloporus (can traps)

193. " "

194. " "

195. " "

196. " "

197. " "

198. " "

144505 | 199. Uta stansburiana "

143435 – 200. Chilomeniscus cinctus "

~~1?.? miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico~~

~~April~~

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Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 21 201. Hyla cadaverina
202. " "
203. " "
204. " "
205. " "
206. " "
207. " "
208. " "
209. " "
210. " "
211. " "
212. " "
213. " "
214. " "
215. " "
216. " "
217. " "
218. " "
219. " "
220. " "

11.7 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 21 221. Hypsiglena torquata

Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico

MCZ 165046
April 22 222. Urosaurus lahtelai
MCZ 165047 223. "
143699 224. Sauromalus

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9.3 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavinia, Baja California Norte, Mexico

195 April 22	225. Cnemidophorus tigris		Hund
	226. " "		Gorman
43436 –	227. Petrosaurus mearnsi		Gorman
	228. Sceloporus orcutti		Gorman
	229. " "		Gorman
	230. " zos		Gorman
	231. " "		Gorman
	232. " "		Gorman
	233. " "		Gorman
	234. Uta stansburiana		
	235. " "		
	236. " "		
144506	237. " "		
144507	238. " "		
144508	239. " "		
144509	240. " "		
144510	241. " "		

10 miles SE. (by Mex. hwy 1) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, Mexico

April 22	242. Cnemidophorus tigris		
	243. " "		
	244. " "		
144496	245. " "	–	
144489	246. Sceloporus zos	–	
144490	247. " "	–	
144511	248. Uta stansburiana	–	
144512	249. " "	–	

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Colonia Guerrero (beach dunes), Baja California Norte, Mexico

37 May 3 – 250. Anniella

438 – 251. "

439 – 252. "

140 – 253. "

441 – 254. "

142 – 255. "

443 – 256. Uta stansburiana

San Quintin, Baja California Norte, Mexico

144 May 3 – 257. Pituophis melanoleuca

El Socorro, Baja California Norte, Mexico

445 May 3 – 258. Anniella

143446 – 259. "

143447 – 260. Uta stansburiana

10 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico

00 May 4 261. Sceloporus orcutti (can trap)

143701 262. " "

143476 – 263. " Z

143448 – 264. Uta stansburiana

143449 – 265. " "

143450 – 266. " "

143451 – 267. " "

143452 – 268. " "

143453 – 269. Xantusia vigilis

143454 – 270. " "

143455 – 271. " "

143456 – 272. " "

143457 – 273. Chilomeniscus cinctus (can trap)

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(18.5 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavina, Baja California Norte Mexico)

10 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavina, Baja California Norte, Mexico

3 May 4 - 274. Tantilla

1 mile S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavina, Baja California Norte, Mexico

143459 May 4 - 275. Xantusia vigilis

~~35 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of El Crucero, Baja California Norte, Mexico~~

3460 May 4 - 276. Urosaurus

3461 - 277. Uta stansburiana

3462 - 278. " "

49 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Junction with road to Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte Mexico

463 May 4 - 279. Arizona elegans

1 km ENE (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of junc. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

4 May 5 - 280. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus (can trap)

165 - 281. Uta stansburiana "

66 - 282. " " "

283. Xantusia vigilis "

43 km ESE (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of Junct. with Mex. hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

May 5 284. Sceloporus orcutti (can trap)

3467 - 285. " zoster - "

3468 - 286. " " "

287. Uta stansburiana "

143469 - 288. Cnemidophorus tigris "

143470 - 289. " " "

143471 - 290. " " "

291. " " "

143472 - 292. " " "

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43 km ESE (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of junc. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

173 ~~[illegible]~~ May 5 – 293. Cnemidophorus tigris (can traps)

3474 ~~143473~~ – 294. " " "

295. Leptotyphlops "

143475 – 296. Chilomeniscus cinctus "

Santo Dominguito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

May 5 297. Xantusia vigilis

298. " "

299. Crotalus ruber

9.5 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

May 5 300. Xantusia vigilis

301. " "

9.2 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

302. Bufo punctatus (can traps)

143702 303. Sceloporus orcutti "

143477 – 304. " zos "

143478 – 305. Uta stansburiana "

143479 – 306. " " "

143494 – 307. " " "

143480 – 308. " " "

143481 – 309. " " "

143482 – 310. " " "

143483 – 311 Cnemidophorus ~~labialis~~ hyperythrus "

312 " tigris "

313 " " "

– 314 " " "

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14 miles S. (by Mexican hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

3 May 5 — 315. Sceloporus ~~orcutti~~ zosteromus (can traps)

54 — 316. " zosteromus "

05 — 317. " "

85 — 318. Uta stansburiana "

36 — 319. " " "

2.1 miles W (by road to Mex hwy 1) of El Arco, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 5 — 320. Sceloporus orcutti (can traps) Gorman

43487 — 321. " zosteromus "

43488 — 322. " " "

323. " " " to G. Gorman

324. " " " "

325. Uta stansburiana "

326. " " "

327. " " "

328. Chilomeniscus cinctus "

Viscaino, Baja California Sur, México

89 May 6 — 329. Cnemidophorus tigris

23.1 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

90 May 6 — 330. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps)

706 — 331. " " "

332. " " "

143491 — 333. Uta stansburiana "

143492 — 334. " " "

16.3 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

143707 May 6 — 335. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps)

336. Urosaurus " to G. Gorman

337. Uta stansburiana "

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16.3 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3 May 6 – 338. Uta stansburiana (can traps)

339. " " "

San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 6 340. Leptotyphlops humilis to Bob Murphy

MVZ 165013 May 7 341. Urosaurus microscutatus to G. Gorman

MVZ 165014 342. " " "

165015 343. " " "

165016 344. " " "

4985 – 345. Cnemidophorus hyperythras

Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 7-8 346. Bufo punctatus to J. Feeder

347. " " "

3577 – 348. " "

3578 – 349. " "

3579 – 350. " "

3580 – 351. " "

3581 – 352. " "

3582 – 353. " "

3583 – 354. " "

3584 – 355. " "

3585 – 356. " "

3586 – 357. " "

3587 – 358. " "

359. " "

360. " "

361. " "

362. " "

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Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 7-8	363. Bufo punctatus
	364. " "
	365. " "
	366. " "
	367. " "
	368. " "
	369. " "
	370. " "
	371. " "
	372. " "
	373. " "
	374. " "
CAS 143588 –	375. Hyla regilla
143589 –	376. " "
143590 –	377. " "
143591 –	378. " "
143592 –	379. " "
143593 –	380. " "
143594 –	381. " "
143595 –	382. " "
143596 –	383. " "
143597 –	384. " "
143598 –	385. " "
143599 –	386. " "
143600 –	387. " "
143601 –	388. " "
143602 –	389. " "

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Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, Mexico

s 3603 May 7-8	390.	Hyla regilla	
3604	391.	" "	
43605	392.	" "	
43606	393.	" "	
43607	394.	" "	
43608	395.	" "	
143609	396.	" "	
143610	397.	" "	
43611	398.	" "	
143612	399.	" "	
143613	400.	" "	
143614	401.	" "	
143615	402.	" "	
143616	403.	" "	
143617	404.	" "	
143618	405.	" "	
143619	406.	" "	
	407.	" "	
143620	408.	Eumeces	
CAS 143496	409.	Sceloporus — Died	
143497	410.	"	
143708	411.	"	to G. Gorman
143709	412.	"	"
146559	413.	Petrosaurus	"
146560	414.	"	"
143621	415.	Urosaurus	
43622	416.	"	

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Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3	May 7-8	417.	Urosaurus	
4		418.	"	
25		419.	"	
26		420.	"	
27		421.	"	
28		422.	"	
29		423.	"	
630		424.	"	
631		425.	"	
632		426.	"	
633		427.	"	
		428.	"	Lost
		429.	"	Lost
MVZ 165020		430.	"	to G. Gorman
165021		431.	"	"
165022		432.	"	"
165023		433.	"	"
165024		434.	"	"
165025		435.	"	"
165026		436.	"	"
165027		437.	"	"
165028		438.	"	"
165029		439.	"	"
165030		440.	"	"
165031		441.	"	"
165032		442.	"	"
165033		443.	"	"

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1977

Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, Mexico

MVZ 165034 May 7-8 444. Urosaurus to G. Gorman

165035 445. " "

165036 446. " "

165037 447. " "

165038 448. " "

AS 43498 – 449. Uta stansburiana

43499 – 450. " "

43500 – 451. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus

143501 – 452. " "

43634 – 453. Chilomeniscus

43635 – 454. Hypsiglena torquata

146561 ~~146560~~ 455. Masticophis flagellum

16.5 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Loreto, Baja California Sur Mexico

May 8 – 456. Hypsiglena torquata ~~to~~

4.9 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

54 May 9 457. Hypsiglena torquata to G. Gorman

13.6 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

710 May 9 458. Trimorphodon lyrophanes to G. Gorman

La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

558 May 9 459. Phyllorhynchus decurtatus to G. Gorman

1.4 miles S. (by Mexican hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 10 460. Chilomeniscus cinctus

3.2 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 10 461. Chilomeniscus cinctus

2.7 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur Mexico

6555 May 10 462. Hypsiglena torquata to G. Gorman

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		Playa La Bonanza, Isla Espiritu Santo, Baja California Sur, Mexico	
143259 [59] May 11-13 –	463.	Coleonyx	to Bob Murphy
3503 –	464.	Phyllodactylus unctus	
3504 –	465.	" "	
3505 –	466.	" "	
	467.	" "	
MVZ 165001	468.	" "	to G. Gorman
165002	469.	" "	"
165003	470.	" "	"
165004	471.	" "	"
165005	472.	" "	"
165006	473.	" "	"
165007	474.	" "	"
165008	475.	" "	"
165009	476.	" "	"
165010	477.	" "	"
165011	478.	" "	"
165012	479.	" "	"
143506 –	480.	Callisaurus draconoides	
143507 –	481.	" "	
143508 –	482.	" "	
143509 –	483.	Dipsosaurus dorsalis	
143510 –	484.	" "	to G. Gorman
143511 –	485.	" "	"
143512 –	486.	" "	"
143513 –	487.	" "	Frozen [illegible]
143514 –	488.	" "	"
143515 –	489.	" "	"

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Playa La Bonanza, Isla Espiritu Santo Baja California Sur, Mexico

6 May 11-13 – 490. ~~[illegible]~~ Dipsosaurus dorsalis

7 – 491. Dipsosaurus dorsalis

16562 492. Petrosaurus thalassina to G. Gorman

43711 493. Sceloporus huntsakeri to G. Gorman

3518 – 494. Sceloporus zosteromus

495. Sauromalus australis (escaped)

496. Urosaurus to G. Gorman

146563 497. Salvadora hexalepis to G. Gorman

146564 498. " " "

La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

MVZ 165361 May 10-14 499. Bipes biporus (Native collectors)

165362 500. " " to T. Papenfuss

165363 501. " " "

165364 502. " " "

165365 503. " " "

165366 504. " " "

165367 505. " " "

165368 506. " " "

165369 507. " " "

165370 508. " " "

165371 509. " " "

165372 510. " " "

165373 511. " " "

165374 512. " " "

165375 513. " " "

165376 514. " " "

165377 515. " " "

Seib, R.

1977

	La Paz, Baja California Sur, México		
MVZ 165378 May 10-14	516. Bipes biporus	to	T. Papenfuss
165379	517. " "		"
165380	518. " "		"
165381	519. " "		"
165382	520. " "		"
165383	521. " "		"
165384	522. " "		"
165385	523. " "		"
165386	524. " "		"
165387	525. " "		"
165388	526. " "		"
165389	527. " "		"
165390	528. " "		"
165391	529. " "		"
165392	530. " "		"
165393	531. " "		"
165394	532. " "		"
165395	533. " "		"
165396	534. " "		"
165397	535. " "		"
165398	536. " "		"
165399	537. " "		"
165400	538. " "		"
165401	539. " "		"
165402	540. " "		"
165403	541. " "		"
165404	542. " "		"

Seib, R.

1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

~~MVZ~~ MVZ 165405 May 10-14 543. Bipes biporus to T. Papenfuss

165406 544. " " "

165407 545. " " "

40 km. N. (by Mex hwy 1) of La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

MVZ 161586 May 14 546. Phyllodactylus to G. Gorman

161587 547. " "

161588 548. " "

161589 549. " "

146556 550. Hypsiglena torquata to G. Gorman

146557 551. Phyllorhynchus decurtatus "

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

MVZ 161416 May 15 552. Chilomeniscus stramineous

San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, México

712 May 15 553. Sceloporus ~~hunsakeri~~ licki to G. Gorman

3519 – 554. Cnemidophorus maximus to G. Gorman

3520 – 555. " " "

6.3 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

21 May 15 – 556. Elaphe rosalia

4.6 miles S. (by Mex. hwy 1) of San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

22 May 15 – 557. Hypsiglena torquata

40 km. N (by Mex hwy 1) of La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 18 558. Urosaurus

3523 – 559. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus

3524 – 560. " "

Viscaino, Baja California Sur, Mexico

143525 May 19 – 561. Phrynosoma

CAS 152096 562. " to G. Gorman

152097 563. " "

Seib, R.
1977

Viscaino, Baja California Sur, Mexico

CAS 152098 May 19 564. Phrynosoma to G. Gorman

CAS 152099 565. " "

566. " "

23.1 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

713 May 19 567. Sceloporus zos to G. Gorman

2.1 miles W. (by road) of El Arco, Baja California Sur, Mexico

s

526 May 19 - 568. Uta stansburiana

specimens } ed 569 } 143527-28 - 569. " "

specimens } ed 570 } 143529-30 - 570. " "

.7 miles W. (by road) of El Arco, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 19 571. Phrynosoma to G. Gorman

14 miles S. (by Mex. hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte Mexico

3714 May 19 572. Sceloporus zos to G. Gorman

3531 - 573. Cnemidophorus labialis

13532 - 574. " tigris to G. Gorman

t3533 - 575. " "

9.2 miles S. (by Mex. hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte Mexico

May 19 576. Gerrhonotus multicarinatus to G. Gorman

13715 577. Sceloporus orcutti "

13716 578. " zoster "

+3534 - 579. Uta stansburiana

13535 - 580. " "

13536 - 581. " "

143537 - 582. " "

143538 - 583. " "

143539 - 584. " "

143540 - 585. " "

Seib, R.

1977

9.2 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

1 May 19 - 586. Cnemidophorus labialis

587. " tigris to G. Gorman

3717 588. " " "

589. " " "

590. " " "

591. " " "

592. " " "

+3 May 20 - 593. Uta stansburiana

44 - 594. " "

143542 - 595. Cnemidophorus labialis

11 km ESE. (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of junc. with Mex. hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

MVZ 165042 May 20 596. Urosaurus microscutatus to G. Gorman

165043 597. " " "

165044 598. " " "

165045 599. " " "

4.4 miles NW. (by road) of Bahia de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, Mexico

45 May 21 - 600. Callisaurus draconoides

601. Crotaphytus collaris to Steinhardt Aquarium

602. Sauromalus obesus to G. Gorman

3546 - 603. Uta stansburiana

3547 - 604. Cnemidophorus tigris to G. Gorman

MVZ 161408 605. Chilomeniscus cinctus

Seib, R.

1977

14.5 miles WNW (by Road) of Bahia de los Angeles Baja California Norte Mexico

19 May 21 606. Sceloporus orcutti to G. Gorman

48 — 607. Uta stansburiana

49 — 608. " "

50 — 609. " "

610. Cnemidophorus tigris to G. Gorman

13551 — 611. " " "

143552 — 612. " " "

613. " " "

13553 — 614. Coleonyx variegatus to B. Murphy

615. Chilomeniscus cinctus

3554 — 616. Tantilla planiceps

14.5 to 20 miles WNW (by road) of Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte Mexico

May 21 617. Bufo punctatus to F. Feeder

55 — 618. Coleonyx variegatus to Bob Murphy

56 — 619. " " "

57 — 620. Lichanura

565 621. Phyllorhynchus decurtatus to G. Gorman

Isla Piojo, Bahia de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, Mexico

May 22 622. Sauromalus hispidis [to Steinhardt Aquarium]

623. " " [to México City]

624. " "

625. " "

626. " "

143558 — 627. Uta stansburiana

143559 628. Crotalus mitchelli

146566 629. " "

Seib, R.

1977

(18.5 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, México)

*

14.5 to 20 miles WNW (by road) of Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

May 22 630. Bufo punctatus to J. Feeder

631. " "

632. " "

633. " "

143720 634. Lichanura

San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, México

60 May 23 - 635. Callisaurus draconoides

61 - 636. " "

MVZ 165017 637. Urosaurus microscutatus to G. Gorman

165018 638. " " "

165019 639. " " "

14 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, México

62 May 23 - 640. Cnemidophorus tigris (can trap) to G. Gorman

9.2 miles S. (by Mex hw 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, México

63 May 23 - 641. Uta stansburiana (can traps)

3721 642. Cnemidophorus labialis " to G. Gorman

643. " " " "

3722 644. " " " "

5567 645. Hypsiglena torquata " "

~~35 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of El Crucero, Baja California Norte, México~~

May 23 646. Petrosaurus mearnsi (can traps) to G. Gorman

647. Sceloporus orcutti " "

648. " " " "

649. " " " "

MVZ 165040 650. Urosaurus microscutatus " "

165041 651. " " " "

143564 - 652. Uta stansburiana "

Seib, R.

1977

18.5 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja, Sur

~~35 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of El Lucero, Baja California Norte, Mexico~~

MVZ 161407 May 22 653. Chilomeniscus cinctus (can trap)

Nueva Chapalla ~~miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Chapala~~ Baja California Norte, Mexico

May 23 654. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps) to G. Gorman

565 - 655. Uta stansburiana "

566 - 656. " " "

567 - 657. " " "

568 - 658. " " "

569 - 659. " " "

Cataviña Baja California Norte, Mexico

May 23 660. Bufo punctatus to J. Feeder

661. " " "

662. " " "

663. " " "

664. " " "

665. " " "

666. " " "

May 21 Nueva Chapalla Baja California Norte, Mexico

667. Phrynosoma to G. Gorman

143724 668. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps) "

143570 - 669. Uta stansburiana "

143571 - 670. Cnemidophorus tigris " G. Gorman

143572 - 671. " " " "

10 miles SW (by Mex hwy 1) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, Mexico

143573 May 24 - 672. Uta stansburiana - (can traps)

673. " "

674. " "

143574 - 675 " "

Seib, R.

1977

10 miles SW (by Mex hwy 1) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, Mexico

575 May 24 – 676. Uta stansburiana (can traps)

576 – 677. Cnemidophorus tigris " to G. Gorman

23 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Santa Inez, Baja California Norte, Mexico

12 May 23 678. Arizona elegans (collected by Bob Murphy)

16.9 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Santa Inez, Baja California Norte, Mexico

1561 May 23 679. Trimorphodon (collected Bob Murphy)

15.1 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Santa Inez, Baja California Norte, Mexico

725 May 23 680. Rhinocheilus lecontei (collected Bob Murphy)

2.4 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Santo Tomas, Baja California Norte, Mexico

26 May 20 681. Lichanura (collected by T. Papenfuss)

San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

146569 May 15 682. ~~Phyllodactylus~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Petrosaurus thallisina G. Gorman

146570 683. " " " "

146571 684. " " " "

MVZ 161598 May 16 685. Phyllodactylus xanti "

El Coro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

27 Jan 686. Sceloporus hun G. Gorman

687. " "

La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 14-17 688. Phrynosoma to Ray Huey

689. " "

690. " "

691. " "

692. " "

693. " "

694. " "

695. " "

Seib, R.

1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 14-17	696. Phrynosoma	to	Ray Huey
	697. "		"
	698. "		"
	699. "		"
	700. "		"
	701. "		"
	702. "		"
	703. "		"
	704. "		"
	705. "		"
	706. "		"
	707. "		"
	708. "		"
	709. "		"
	710. "		"
	711. "		"
	712. "		"
	713. "		"

Nueva Chapalla, Baja California Norte, México

28 May 5	714. Sceloporus zosteromus	to	G. Gorman
729	715. " "		"

Darwin Falls, 3 mi. SW Panamint Springs, Inyo Co., California

June 12	716. Cnemidophorus tigris	to	Gorman
	717. " "		"
	718. " "		"
	719. " "		"

Seib, R.

1977

<u>Owl Canyon, 9 miles N. of Barstow, San Bernadino Co., California</u>

June 13 720. Sceloporus magister — to Gorman

<u>Ord Mnts., 13 miles S. of Barstow, San Bernadino Co., California</u>

June 14 721. Sceloporus magister — to Gorman

<u>Jackhandle Gap, Calico Mnts., 13.9 miles NE (by Fort Irwin Rd.) of Barstow, San Bernadino Co., California</u>

730 June 14 722. Lichanura

<u>4.7 miles W. (by Hwy 136) of Panamint Springs, Inyo Co., California</u>

731 June 11 723. Trimorphodon

732 724. 〃

733 725. 〃

eib, R.
1977

2.2 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Camalu, Baja California Norte, Mexico

34 July 18 726. Rhinocheilus lecontei

20.4 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, Mexico

35
55 July 18 727. Arizona elegans

10 miles SE (by Mex hwy 1) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, Mexico

July 18 728. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps)

729. Cnemidophorus tigris "

143736
~~143436~~ 730. Tantilla planiceps "

45.3 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavińa, Baja California Norte, Mexico

143737
July 18 731. Hypsiglena torquata

37.2 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavińa, Baja California Norte, Mexico

38
38 July 18 732. Hypsiglena torquata

4.1 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Catavińa, Baja California Norte, Mexico

9 July 18 733. Hypsiglena torquata

Catavińa, Baja California Norte, Mexico

0 July 18 734. Hyla cadaverina

143741 735. " "

143742 736. " "

143743 737. " "

143744 738. " "

143745 739. " "

143746 740. " "

143747 741. " "

143748 742. " "

143749 743. " "

143750 744. " "

143751 745. " "

143752 746. " "

eib, R.
1977

143753	Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico		
July 18	747. Hyla cadaverina		
143754	748. " "		
143755	749. " "		
143756	750. " "		
143757	751. " "		
143758	752. " "		
143759	753. " "		
143760	754. " "		
143761	755. " "		
143762	756. " "		
143763	757. " "		
143764	758. " "		
	9 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico		
5 July 19	759. Sceloporus orcutti		(can traps)
143766	760. " "		"
143767	761. " zosteromus		"
143768	762. Uta stansburiana		"
143769	763. " "		"
143770	764. " "		"
143771	765. " "		"
143772	766. " "		"
143773	767. " "		"
143774	768. Cnemidophorus tigris		"

Seib, R.

1977

12.9 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte Mexico

July 19 143775	769. Sceloporus zosteromus	(can traps)
143776	770. Uta stansburiana	"
143777	771. " "	"
143778	772. Chilomeniscus cinctus	"
143779	773. " "	"

18.5 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico

July 19	774. Petrosaurus mearnsi	(can traps)
781	775. Urosaurus	"
143782	776. Uta stansburiana	"
143783	777. " "	"
143784	778. Phyllodactylus	"

Nueva Chapalla Baja California Norte Mexico

July 19	779. Sceloporus zosteromus	"
143786	780. Cnemidophorus tigris	"

41.5 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico

July 19	781. Crotophytus wizlizeni	(Can traps)
	782. " "	"
143787	783. Uta stansburiana	"
143788	784. Cnemidophorus tigris	"
143789	785. " "	"

1 km. ENE (by ~~Mex hwy 1~~ road to Bahia de los Angeles) of Junct. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

90 July 19	786. Uta stansburiana	(Can traps)
143791	787. Xantusia vigilis	"
143792	788. " "	"
143793	789. " "	
	790. " "	

eib, R.
1977

11 km E (by road to Bahía de los Angeles) of Junct. with Mexican hwy 1, Baja California Norte, Mexico

July 19 143794	791. Sceloporous orcutti	(can trap)
143795	792. Xantusia vigilis	
143796	793. " "	
143797	794. " "	

14 miles W (by road) of Bahía de los Angeles Baja California Norte, Mexico

July 19 144061	795. Sauromalus obesus	(can traps)
144062	796. " "	"
143798	797. Sceloporus orcutti	"
143799	798. Uta stansburiana	"
143800	799. " "	"
143801	800. " "	"
143802	801. " "	"
143803	802. " "	"
143804	803. Coleonyx variegatus	"
red and) ained) 143805	804. Leptotyphlops	"
	~~805~~. "	"

July 20 — 9.2 miles S. (by Mexican hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

143806	806. S. orcutti	(can traps)
143807	807. S. ~~zosteromus~~ orcutti	"
143808	808. S. orcutti	"
143809	809. S. zosteromus	"
143810	810. Uta stansburiana	"
143811	811. " "	"
143812	812. " "	"
143813	813. " "	"
143814	814. " "	"

Seib, R.
1977

9.2 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

143815 July 20 | 815. Uta stansburiana (can traps)
143816 | 816. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus "
143817 | 817. " tigris "
143818 | 818. Chilomeniscus cinctus "
819. Notiosorex crawfordi "

14 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

143819 July 20 | 820. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps)
143820 | 821. " " "
143821 | 822. " " "
143822 | 823. Uta stansburiana "
143823 | 824. " " "
143824 | 825. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus "
143825 | 826. " tigris "

Rosarito, Baja California Norte, Mexico

26 July 20 | 827. Uta stansburiana
143827 | 828. Xantusia vigilis
143828 | 829. " "

22.1 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

[RS 834] 3829 July 21 | 830. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps)
43830 [R.S. 835] | 831. " " "
143831 | 832. Uta stansburiana "
143832 | 833. " " "
43833 [RS 830] | 834. Cnemidophorus tigris "
143834 [RS 831] | 835. " " "

15.6 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

3835 July 21 | 836. Urosaurus (can trap)
43836 | 837. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus "

Seib, R.
1977

San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

July 21 — 838. Phyllodactylus

143838 — 839. "

143839 — 840. "

143840 — 841. Sceloporus zosteromus

143841 — 842. Urosaurus

143842 — 843. "

143843 — 844. "

143844 — 845. Crotalus enyo

40 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Loreto, Baja California Sur, Mexico

July 23 — 846. Masticophis flagellum

17.8 to 20.5 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Loreto, Baja California Sur, Mexico

143846
July 23 — 847. Sauromalus australis

143847 — 848. " "

48 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Ciudad Constitución, Baja California Sur, Mexico

8 July 24 — 849. Phrynosoma coronatum 44.7 gm 102+67 mm ♂

El Sombrero Trailor Park, La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

9 July 25 — 850. Phrynosoma coronatum 22.7 gm 82+51 mm ♂

143850 — 851. " " 9.4 gm 61+22 mm ♀

143851 — 852. " " 22.5 gm 89+37 mm ♀

143852 — 853. " " 36 gm 113+41 mm ♀

11.7 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) of El Triunfo, Baja California Sur, Mexico

53 July 25 — 854. Crotalus enyo

La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

143854 — 855. Phrynosoma coronatum 31.8 gm 92+39 ♀

143855 — 856. " " 27.0 gm 95+38 ♀

143856 — 857. " " 24.5 gm 86+51 ♂

Seib, R

1977

	143857	*La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico*			
July 26		858. Phrynosoma coronatum	11.5 gm.	71+31mm.	♂
	143858	859. " "	29 gm.	89+57mm	♂
	143859	860. " "	34.3 gm	92+49mm	♂
	143860	861. Salvadora hexalepis			
	143861	862. Phrynosoma coronatum	36 gm	92+45mm	♀
	143862	863. " "	21 gm	79+38mm	♀
	143863	864. " "	20.6 gm	75+49mm	♂
	143864	865. " "	35.6 gm	95+47mm	♀
	143865	866. " "	23.5 gm	85+40mm	♀
July 27	143866	867. " "	10.4 gm	59+29mm	♀
	143867	868. " "	4.4 gm	46+20mm	♀
		Llano Grande Park; Elev. 9920', 4.4 miles W (by Mex hwy 190D) of Río Frío, Mexico, Mexico			
July 30	144066	869. Chiropterotriton chiroptera			
	144067	870. " "			
	144068	871. " "			
	144069	872. " "			
	144070	873. " "			
	144071	874. " "			
	144072	875. " "			
	144073	876. " "			
	144074	877. " "			
	144075	878. " "			
	144076	879. " "			
	144077	880. " "			
	144078	881. " "			
	144079	882. " "			

Seib, R.

1977

Llano Grande Park Elev 9920', 4.4 miles W (by Mex hwy 190 D) of Rio Frio, Mexico, Mexico

July 30	144080	883.	Chiropterotriton chiroptera
	144081	884.	" "
	44082	885.	" "
	144083	886.	" "
	144084	887.	" "
	144085	888.	" "
	144086	889.	" "
	144087	890.	" "
	143868	891.	Pseudoeurycea cephalica
	144088	892.	Pseudoeurycea leprosa
	144089	893.	" "
	144090	894.	" "
	144091	895.	" "
	144092	896.	" "
	144093	897.	" "
	144094	898.	" "
	144095	899.	" "
	144096	900.	" "
	144097	901.	" "
	144098	902.	" "
	144099	903.	" "
	144100	904.	" "
	144101	905.	" "
	144102	906.	" "
	144103	907.	" "
	144104	908.	" "
	144105	909.	" "

Seib, R.
1977

Llano Grande Park, Elev. 9920' 4.4 miles W (by Mex hwy 190D) of Río Frío, Mexico, Mexico

July 30	144106	910.	Pseudoeurycea	leprosa
	144107	911.	"	"
	144108	912.	"	"
	144109	913.	"	"
	144110	914.	"	"
	144111	915.	"	"
	144112	916.	"	"
	144113	917.	"	"
	144114	918.	"	"
	144115	919.	"	"
	144116	920.	"	"
	144117	921.	"	"
	144118	922.	"	"
	144119	923.	"	"
	144120	924.	"	"
	144121	925.	"	"
	144122	926.	"	"
	144123	927.	"	"
	144124	928.	"	"
	144125	929.	"	"
	144126	930.	"	"
	144127 ~~144128~~	931.	"	"
	144128	932.	"	"
	144129	933.	"	"
	144130	934.	"	"
	144131	935.	"	"
	144132	936.	"	"

Seib, R.
1977

Llano Grande Elev 9920', 9.4 miles W (by Mex hwy 190 D) of Rio Frío, Mexico, Mexico

[J]uly 30	144133	937.	Pseudoeurycea	leprosa
	144134	938.	"	"
	144135	939.	"	"
	144136	940.	"	"
	144137	941.	"	"
	144138	942.	"	"
	144139	943.	"	"
	144140	944.	"	"
	144141	945.	"	"
	144142	946.	"	"
	144143	947.	"	"
	144144	948.	"	"
	144145	949.	"	"
	144146	950.	"	"
	144147	951.	"	"
	144148	952.	"	"
	144149	953.	"	"
	144150	954.	"	"
	144151	955.	"	"
	144152	956.	"	"
	144153	957.	"	"
	143869	958.	Hyla	lafrentzi
	143870	959.	Eumeces	copei
		960.	Sceloporus	
		961.	"	"
		962.	"	"
		963.	"	"

Seib, R.

1977

Llano Grande, Elev. 9920', 4.4 miles W (by Mex hwy 190 D) of Río Frío, Mexico, Mexico

July 30		964. Sceloporus
		965. " "
		966. " "
		967. " "
		968. " "
		969. " "
		970. " "
		971. " "
		972. " "
		973. Sceloporus
	143871	974. " "
	143872	975. " "

Río Metlat, Elev. 2900', 1.5 miles SW (by Mex hwy 150) of Fortin, Veracruz, Mexico

July 30	143873	976. Lineotriton lineola
	143874	977. " "
	143875	978. " "
	143876	979. " "
	143877	980. " "
	143878	981. " "
143880	~~143879~~	982. Geophis semidoliatus

4.2 miles W (by Mex hwy 150) of Yanga, Veracruz, Mexico

July 30	143881	983. Bufo cristatus
	143882	984. " "
	143883	985. " "
	143879	986. Geophis semidoliatus

Seib, R.

1977

9 miles SW (by dam road) of La Granja, Veracruz, Mexico

July 30 143884 987. Leptodactylus melanonotus

143885 988. " "

143886 989. Hyla

143887 990. "

143888 991. "

Kamico motel, Tapachula, Chiapas, Mexico

Aug 1 143889 992. Basiliscus vittatus

Aug 3 143890 993. Dermophis mexicana

143891 994. " "

143892 995. " "

Aug 6 143893 996. Sceloporus

143894 997. "

143895 998. "

143896 999. "

143897 1000. "

Finca Santa Julia, elev 1100 m, 1¼ km E, ¾ kms. San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 7	148179 *	1001.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	17.4	277	42
	148180 *	1002.	"	"	♀	13.3	234	36
	181 *	1003.	"	"	♀	20.8	291	47
	182 *	1004.	"	"	♂	4.4	172 + 31	
	183 *	1005.	"	"	♂	1.5	113 + 20	
	184 *	1006.	"	"	♂	17.0	273 + 40 cut	
	185 *	1007.	"	"	♂	10.8	227 + 47	
	186 *	1008.	"	"	♀	17.8	274	42
	187 *	1009.	"	"	♀	14.2	234	38

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia, elev. 1100m, 1¼ km E, ¾ km S, San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 7 188 *	1010.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	14.2	233	32
-14 8189 *	1011.	"	"	♂	10.8	225 +	46
190 *	1012.	"	"	♂	4.9	158 +	31
191 *	1013.	"	"	♀	18.4	282	38
192 *	1014.	"	"	♂	15.2	256 +	51
193 *	1015.	"	"	♂	10.2	227 +	47
194 *	1016.	"	"	♂	2.2	126 +	24
195 *	1017.	"	"	♂	3.1	152 +	30
196 *	1018.	"	"	♂	5.5	164 +	32
197 *	1019.	"	"	♀	4.0	159	25
198 *	1020.	"	"	♂	3.1	133 +	24
199 *	1021.	"	"	♀	15.2	244	37
200 *	1022.	"	"	♂	11.8	225 +	46
201 *	1023.	"	"	♀	20.6	285	44
202 *	1024.	"	"	♀	11.4	234	37
203 *	1025.	"	"	♀	9.7	206	32
204 *	1026.	"	"	~~♂~~ ♀	15.8	254	37
205 *	1027.	"	"	♀	18.0	257	40
206 *	1028.	"	"	♂	4.8	162 +	30
207 *	1029.	"	"	♀	17.8	263	41
208 *	1030.	"	"	♀	11.2	231	35
209 *	1031.	"	"	♂	9.5	216 +	44
210 *	1032.	"	"	♀	5.5	188	26
211 *	1033.	"	"	♂	2.1	122 +	22
212 *	1034.	"	"	♂	1.6	111 +	19
213 *	1035.	"	"	♀	2.6	142	21
214 *	1036.	"	"	♂	8.2	196 +	40

Seib, R.

1977

Finca Santa Julia,

Aug 7		*	1037.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	12.6	234	40
	148216	*	1038.	"	"	♂	10.0	231 + 50	
	217	*	1039.	"	"	♀	15.2	244	41
	218	*	1040.	"	"	♀	13.0	233	36
	219	*	1041.	"	"	♀	22.0	298	53
	220	*	1042.	"	"	♀	18.8	272	45
	148221	*	1043.	"	"	♀	21.8	298	50
	222	*	1044.	"	"	♂	4.4	152	28
	223	*	1045.	"	"	♀	16.2	238	37
	224	*	1046.	"	"	♀	18.0	273	45
	225	*	1047.	"	"	♂	1.3	108	15
	226	*	1048.	"	"	♀	5.1	178	29
	227	*	1049.	"	"	♂	4.4	158	30
	228	*	1050.	"	"	♂	4.0	157	30
	229	*	1051.	"	"	♀	3.2	154	26
JUV	230	*	1052.	"	"	juv	1.0	93	17
	231	*	1053.	"	"	♀	11.0	230	32
	232	*	1054.	"	"	♂	3.5	143	29
	233	*	1055.	"	"	♂	2.4	123	23
	234	*	1056.	"	"	♀	3.4	144	36
	235	*	1057.	"	"	♀	25.2	317	48
	236	*	1058.	"	"	♂	8.7	207	44
	237	*	1059.	"	"	♀	14.8	264	42
	238	*	1060.	"	"	♂	4.7	174	34
	239	*	1061.	"	"	♂	4.8	170	34
JUV	240	*	1062.	"	"	juv ♀	2.7	135	19
	241	*	1063.	"	"	♂	4.1	162	32

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 7 242	*	1064.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	10.7	236	49
148243	*	1065.	"	"	♀	16.2	259	43
244	*	1066.	"	"	♀	4.1	157	24
245	*	1067.	"	"	♂	12.0	226	47
246	*	1068.	"	"	♀	20.2	272	43
247	*	1069.	"	"	♀	20.7	264	41
248	*	1070.	"	"	♂	3.8	152	25
249	*	1071.	"	"	♀	2.8	138	21
250	*	1072.	"	"	♂	1.8	111	20
251	*	1073.	"	"	♂	5.2	178	38
252	*	1074.	"	"	♀	8.6	210	32
253	*	1075.	"	"	♂	3.9	157	31
254	*	1076.	"	"	♂	2.0	116	20
255	*	1077.	"	"	♀	3.9	157	23
256	*	1078.	"	"	♂	3.7	152	26
257	*	1079.	"	"	♀	1.9	120	19
258	*	1080.	"	"	♂	14.8	246	48
259	*	1081.	"	"	♂	15.2	262	52
260	*	1082.	"	"	♂	15.4	260	50
261	*	1083.	"	"	♀	18.6	265	40
262	*	1084.	"	"	♀	13.4	258	42
263	*	1085.	"	"	♀	10.6	217	7 cut
264	*	1086.	"	"	♀	23.8	317	41
265	*	1087.	"	"	♂	8.8	206	40
266	*	1088.	"	"	♂	11.9	262	50
267	*	1089.	"	"	♀	14.8	247	38
268	*	1090.	"	"	♀	14.4	246	39

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1977

Finca Santa Julia,

Aug 7 [148] 269	*	1091.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	14.9	246	37
270	*	1092.	"	"	♀	15.6	255	37
271	*	1093.	"	"	♂	13.6	244	48
272	*	1094.	"	"	♀	10.6	225	36
273	*	1095.	"	"	♂	17.5	263	51
274	*	1096.	"	"	♂	10.0	218	44
275	*	1097.	"	"	♀	10.4	255	39
276	*	1098.	"	"	♀	5.6	177	29
277	*	1099.	"	"	♀	4.1	160	23
278	*	1100.	"	"	♂	4.2	159	31
279	*	1101.	"	"	♂	4.6	178	34
280	*	1102.	"	"	♂	2.6	136	24
281	*	1103.	"	"	♀	4.5	173	26
282	*	1104.	"	"	♂	10.2	237	47
283	*	1105.	"	"	♀	7.1	217	35
284	*	1106.	"	"	♂	3.6	150	28
285	*	1107.	"	"	♂	4.3	161	28
286	*	1108.	"	"	♀	23.2	284	43
287	*	1109.	"	"	♀	12.0	243	44
288	*	1110.	"	"	♀	6.4	190	30
289	*	1111.	"	"	♀	4.0	158	13
290	*	1112.	"	"	♂	2.3	134	25
291	*	1113.	"	"	♂	3.4	145	28
292	*	1114.	"	"	♂	2.6	141	24
[illegible]	*	1115.	Adelphicus	quadrivirgatus				
293	*	1116.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	2.7	136	23
294	*	1117.	"	"	♂	1.5	111	20

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 7 148295	*	1118.	Geophis	nasalis	juve	1.1	102	19
296	*	1119.	"	"	♀	1.8	118	16
297	*	1120.	"	"	♂	3.4	145	24
298	*	1121.	"	"	♀	7.0	191	29
148299	*	1122.	"	"	♀	22.2	309	51
	*	1123.	Adelphicus	quadrivirgatus				
	*	1124.	"	"				
	*	1125.	"	"				
	*	1126.	"	"				
	*	1127.	"	"				
	*	1128.	"	"				
	*	1129.	"	"				
	*	1130.	"	"				
	*	1131.	"	"				
	*	1132.	"	"				
	*	1133.	"	"				
	*	1134.	"	"				
	*	1135.	"	"				
	*	1136.	"	"				
	*	1137.	"	"				
	*	1138.	"	"				
	*	1139.	"	"				
	*	1140.	"	"				
	*	1141.	"	"				
	*	1142.	"	"				
	*	1143.	"	"				
	*	1144.	"	"				

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1977

Finca Santa Julia

ldg 7

	*	1145.	Adelphicos quadrivirgatus		
	*	1146.	" "		
	*	1147.	" "		
	*	1148.	" "		
	*	1149.	" "		
	*	1150.	" "		
148715	*	1151.	Ninea sebae		
716	*	1152.	" "		
717	*	1153.	" "		304 + 75
718	*	1154.	" "		
719	*	1155.	" "		
148720	*	1156.	" "		
721	*	1157.	" "		248 + 84
722	*	1158.	" "		
723	*	1159.	" "		
724	*	1160.	" "		224 + 76
725	*	1161.	" "		
726	*	1162.	" "		163 + 43
727	*	1163.	" "		
728	*	1164.	" "		
729	*	1165.	" "		
148730	*	1166.	" "		119 + 30
731	*	1167.	" "		
148732	*	1168.	" "		
148693	*	1169.	Ninea diademata	6.6	252 + 111
694	*	1170.	" "	5.5	237 + 126
695	*	1171.	" "	5.9	242 122

Seib, R.

1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 7 696	*	1172.	Ninea diademata		3.3	196	98
697	*	1173.	"	"	2.7	172	90
698	*	1174.	"	"	2.0	149	67
699	*	1175.	"	"	1.0	112	52
700	*	1176.	"	"	0.8	109	47
148 701	*	1177.	"	"	0.6	98	47
	*	1178.	Coniophanes fissidens				
	*	1179.	"	"			
	*	1180.	"	"			
	*	1181.	"	"			
	*	1182.	"	"			
—	*	1183.	"	"			
148794	*	1184.	Rhadinaea hannsteini				
795	*	1185.	"	"			
796	*	1186.	"	"			
148797	*	1187.	"	"			
148692	*	1188.	Leptodira septemtrionalis				
148 824	*	1189.	Micrurus nigrocinctus				
148176	*	1190.	Geophis cancellatus				
148142	*	1191.	Amastridium velliferum				
148170	*	1192.	Drymobius chloroticus				
148165	*	1193.	Mastigodryas melanolomus				
148164	*	1194.	~~Dryadophis~~ Mastigodryas melanolomus				
148175		1195.	Drymobius margaritiferus				
148169		1196.	Drymarchon corais				

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1977

Finca Santa Julia, elev. 1100 m, 1¼ km E, ¾ km S, San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala.

						wt.	sv.	tl.
ug 9	*	1197.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	16.8	252	52
301	*	1198.	"	"	♂	2.5	130	23
	*	1199.	"	"	♀	3.0	137	22
303	*	1200.	"	"	♂	9.9	218	45
304	*	1201.	"	"	♀	13.0	241	40
305	*	1202.	"	"	♂	12.7	248	50
306	*	1203.	"	"	♂	7.2	196	40
	*	1204.	"	"	♂	3.4	144	28
308	*	1205.	"	"	♂	10.4	226	44
	*	1206.	"	"	♂	3.2	147	27
310	*	1207.	"	"	♀	3.7	155	24
311	*	1208.	"	"	♀	3.5	147	20
312	*	1209.	"	"	♀	4.3	161	24
313	*	1210.	"	"	♀	10.0	209	32
314	*	1211.	"	"	♂	3.6	154	29
315	*	1212.	"	"	♀	3.1	141	22
316	*	1213.	"	"	♂	3.2	139	14
317	*	1214.	"	"	♂	10.9	217	46
318	*	1215.	"	"	♂	8.3	210	40
	*	1216.	"	"	♀	17.5	254	39
320	*	1217.	"	"	♂	8.4	198	38
321	*	1218.	"	"	♀	12.8	244	38
322	*	1219.	"	"	♀	19.3	254	41
	*	1220.	"	"	♂	14.4	251	52
324	*	1221.	"	"	♀	20.2	287	46
	*	1222.	"	"	♀	13.4	255	42

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

9

148 326	* 1223.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	14.6	264	42
	* 1224.	"	"	♂	9.7	223	47
328	* 1225.	"	"	♀	11.5	258	41
329	* 1226.	"	"	♂	9.8	218	43
330	* 1227.	"	"	♂	10.7	227	43
	* 1228.	"	"	♀	10.8	231	37
332	* 1229.	"	"	♂	13.3	236	37
333	* 1230.	"	"	♀	20.2	284	41
	* 1231.	"	"	♀	5.3	177	26
335	* 1232.	"	"	♂	13.9	256	55
	* 1233.	"	"	♀	15.1	255	43
337	* 1234.	"	"	♂	8.9	216	40
338	* 1235.	"	"	♂	18.7	270	51
339	* 1236.	"	"	♂	11.3	224	45
340	* 1237.	"	"	♀	10.0	225	33
148 825	* 1238.	Micrurus	nigrocinctus				
826	* 1239.	"	"				
827	* 1240.	"	"				
828	* 1241.	"	"	Swallowed G. nasalis head first; head partially digested			
	* 1242.	Adelphicos	quadrivirgatus				
	* 1243.	"	"				
	* 1244.	"	"				
	* 1245.	"	"				
	* 1246.	"	"				
	* 1247.	"	"				
	* 1248	"	"				

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

g 9 * 1249. Adelphicos quadrivirgatus
* 1250. " "
* 1251. " "
* 1252. " "
* 1253. " "
* 1254. " "
* 1255. " "
* 1256. " "
* 1257. " "
* 1258. " "
* 1259. " "
* 1260. " "
* 1261. " "
* 1262. " "
* 1263. " "
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* 1265. " "
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* 1267. " "
* 1268. " "
* 1269. " "
* 1270. " "
* 1271. " "
* 1272. " "
* 1273. " "
* 1274. " "

Seib, R.
1977

<u>Finca Santa Julia</u>

ig 9 * 1275. Adelphicos quadrivirgatus
* 1276. " "
* 1277. " "
* 1278. " "
* 1279. " "
* 1280. " "
* 1281. " "
* 1282. " "
* 1283. " "
* 1284. " "
* 1285. " "
* 1286. " "
* 1287. " "
* 1288. " "
* 1289. Mastigodryas melanolomus
148798 * 1290. Rhadinaea hannsteini
799 * 1291. " "
800 * 1292. " "
801 * 1293. " "
802 * 1294. " "
803 * 1295. " "
804 * 1296. " "
805 * 1297. " "
806 * 1298. " "
807 * 1299. " "
148808 * 1300. " "

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 9 148702	*	1301.	Ninia diademata	7.6	271	138	
703	*	1302.	" "	8.8	275	125	
704	*	1303.	" "	6.2	238	120	
705	*	1304.	" "	6.9	244	121	
706	*	1305.	" "	4.5	218	123	
707	*	1306.	" "	4.3	202	92	
148708	*	1307.	" "	1.4	122	60	
148733	*	1308.	Ninia sebae				
734	*	1309.	" "				
735	*	1310.	" "				
736	*	1311.	" "				293 + 74
737	*	1312.	" "				
738	*	1313.	" "				262 + 68
739	*	1314.	" "				
148740	*	1315.	" "				
741	*	1316.	" "				
742	*	1317.	" "				
743	*	1318.	" "				
744	*	1319.	" "				272 + 85
745	*	1320.	" "				
746	*	1321.	" "				236 + 77
747	*	1322.	" "				
748	*	1323.	" "				230 + 77
749	*	1324.	" "				
148 750	*	1325.	" "				
751	*	1326.	" "				

Seib, R.

1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 9 752	*	1327.	Ninia sebae	167 + 52
148 753	*	1328.	" "	
148 754	*	1329.	" "	
755	*	1330.	" "	129 + 40
756	*	1331.	" "	
757	*	1332.	" "	
148 758	*	1333.	" "	
148822	*	1334.	Rhadinaea lachrymans	
	*	1335.	Coniophanes fissidens	
	*	1336.	" "	
148150	*	1337.	" "	
148151	*	1338.	" "	
	*	1339.	" "	
	*	1340.	" "	
	*	1341.	" "	
	*	1342.	" "	
	*	1343.	Drymobius chloroticus	
148691		1344.	Imantodes cenchoa	
148341 No data →		1345.	Geophis nasalis	♂ 156 + 27
148342 ↓		1346.	" "	♂ 139 + 25
148343		1347.	" "	♂ 119 + 21
344		1348.	" "	♂ 155 + 29
345		1349.	" "	♂ 138 + 27
346		1350.	" "	♀ 144 + 19
347		1351.	" "	♀ 138 + 19
148 348		1352.	" "	♀ 179 + 27

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia,

Aug 9 148349	1353.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	112 + 21
350	1354.	"	"	♂	146 + 27
351	1355.	"	"	♀	153 + 22
352	1356.	"	"	♂	146 + 25
353	1357.	"	"	♂	133 + 24
354	1358.	"	"	♀	141 + 20
355	1359.	"	"	♂	152 + 27
356	1360.	"	"	♀	179 + 27
357	1361.	"	"	♂	161 + 30
358	1362.	"	"	♀	155 + 24
359	1363.	"	"	♂	155 + 28
148360	1364.	"	"	♂	157 + 27
361	1365.	"	"	♀	137 + 20
362	1366.	"	"	♀	154 + 21
363	1367.	"	"	♀	112 + 15
364	1368.	"	"	♂	114 + 16
365	1369.	"	"	♂	110 + 18
366	1370.	"	"	♀	130 + 21
367	1371.	"	"	♀	130 + 17
368	1372.	"	"	♀	150 + 22
369	1373.	"	"	♂	133 + 25
148370	1374.	"	"	♀	123 + 18
371	1375.	"	"	♂	116 + 22
372	1376.	"	"	♀	148 + 22
373	1377.	"	"	♀	151 + 22
374	1378.	"	"	♀	142 + 21

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 9	375	1379.	Geophis	nasalis	♀ 136+17
	376	1380.	"	"	♀ 124+18
	377	1381.	"	"	♀ 150+21
	378	1382.	"	"	♂ 119+21
	379	1383.	"	"	♀ 220+35
148	380	1384.	"	"	♀ 242+37
	381	1385.	"	"	♀ 224+36
	382	1386.	"	"	♀ 239+33
	383	1387.	"	"	♀ 225+36
	384	1388.	"	"	♂ 210+47
	385	1389.	"	"	♂ 224+48
	386	1390.	"	"	♂ 200+38
	387	1391.	"	"	♀ 251+35
	388	1392.	"	"	♀ 218+33
	389	1393.	"	"	♀ 229+36
148	390	1394.	"	"	♂ 260+55
	391	1395.	"	"	♀ 283+43
	392	1396.	"	"	♂ 173+31
	393	1397.	"	"	♀ 223+34
	394	1398.	"	"	♀ 198+32
	395	1399.	"	"	♂ 242+51
	396	1400.	"	"	♀ 269+34
	397	1401.	"	"	♀ 285+44
	398	1402.	"	"	♂ 255+49
	399	1403.	"	"	♀ 225+32
148	400	1404.	"	"	♀ 293+42

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia,

Aug 9 401	1405.	Geophis	nasalis	♂ 196+41
402	1406.	"	"	♀ 246+38
403	1407.	"	"	♀ 282+46
404	1408.	"	"	♂ 263+51
405	1409.	"	"	♂ 236+49
406	1410.	"	"	♂ 205+36
407	1411.	"	"	♀ 208+33
408	1412.	"	"	♀ 299+50
409	1413.	"	"	♀ 225+35
148410	1414.	"	"	♀ 216+43
411	1415.	"	"	♀ 248+40
412	1416.	"	"	♀ 287+41
413	1417.	"	"	♀ 262+42
414	1418.	"	"	♀ 253+43
415	1419.	"	"	♂ 155+28
416	1420.	"	"	♀ 241+49
417	1421.	"	"	♀ 289+41
418	1422.	"	"	♂ 265+31 cut
419	1423.	"	"	♀ 258+42
420	1424.	"	"	♂ 226+48
421	1425.	"	"	♂ 230+49
422	1426.	"	"	♂ 262+51
423	1427.	"	"	~~♀ 258+42~~ ♂ 202+45
424	1428.	"	"	♀ 231+35
425	1429.	"	"	♂ 260+53
426	1430.	"	"	♂ 252+47

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 9 427	1431.	Geophis	nasalis	♂ 230+51
428	1432.	"	"	♂ 177+34
429	1433.	"	"	♀ 230+35
148430	1434.	"	"	♀ 223+35
431	1435.	"	"	♂ 250+51
432	1436.	"	"	♀ 242+39
433	1437.	"	"	♀ 251+42
434	1438.	"	"	♀ 245+38
435	1439.	"	"	♀ 246+35
436	1440.	"	"	♀ 301+46
437	1441.	"	"	♂ 213+51
438	1442.	"	"	♂ 238+48
439	1443.	"	"	♀ 286+42
148440	1444.	"	"	♂ 256+51
441	1445.	"	"	♀ 254+43
442	1446.	"	"	♀ 243+34
443	1447.	"	"	♀ 226+38
444	1448.	"	"	[illegible] 260+42
445	1449.	"	"	♂ 228+43
446	1450.	"	"	♂ 236+50
447	1451.	"	"	♀ 266+39
448	1452.	"	"	♀ 241+37
449	1453.	"	"	♀ 263+28 cut
148450	1454.	"	"	♂ 214+43
451	1455.	"	"	♀ 239+33
452	1456.	"	"	♂ 219+48

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

1g 9	453	1457.	Geophis	nasalis	♂ 149+25
	454	1458.	"	"	♂ 237+49
	455	1459.	"	"	♀ 236+38
	456	1460.	"	"	♂ 222+48
	457	1461.	"	"	♂ 269+56
	458	1462.	"	"	♂ 245+48
	459	1463.	"	"	♀ 257+35
148	460	1464.	"	"	♂ 189+36
	461	1465.	"	"	♂ 255+47
	462	1466.	"	"	♀ 260+44
	463	1467.	"	"	♂ 215+46
	464	1468.	"	"	♀ 256+39
	465	1469.	"	"	♂ 193+38
	466	1470.	"	"	♀ 236+36
	467	1471.	"	"	♂ 212+43
	468	1472.	"	"	♀ 132+18
	469	1473.	"	"	♂ 217+46
148	470	1474.	"	"	♂ 231+45
	471	1475.	"	"	♀ 283+45
	472	1476.	"	"	♀ 219+30
	473	1477.	"	"	♀ 249+36
	474	1478.	"	"	♀ 25[illegible]+41
	475	1479.	"	"	♀ 261+42
	476	1480.	"	"	♂ 224+44
	477	1481.	"	"	♀ 250+38
	478	1482.	"	"	♀ 276+44

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia elev. 1100 m, 1¼ km E, ¾ km S, San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

9 148479	1483.	Geophis	nasalis	♀ 243+37
480	1484.	"	"	♀. 201+30
481	1485.	"	"	♀ 240+39
148482	1486.	"	"	♂ 210+39

6 miles (by road) below Palo Gordo, and left on side trail to lumber camp San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 10 MVZ 161792	1487.	Rhadinaea	lachrymans

~~Finca~~ Finca Santa Julia, elev. 1100 m, 1¼ km E ¾ km S, San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 11 *	1488.	Adelphicos	quadrivirgatus
*	1489.	"	"
*	1490.	"	"
*	1491.	"	"
*	1492.	"	"
*	1493.	"	"
*	1494.	"	"
*	1495.	"	"
*	1496.	"	"
*	1497.	"	"
*	1498.	"	"
*	1499.	"	"
*	1500.	"	"
*	1501.	"	"
*	1502.	"	"
*	1503.	"	"
*	1504.	"	"

Seib, A.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

g 11	*	1505. Adelphicos quadrivirgatus				
	*	1506. " "				
	*	1507. " "				
	*	1508. " "				
	*	1509. " "				
	*	1510. " "				
	*	1511. " "				
	*	1512. " "				
	*	1513. Geophis cancellatus				
	*	1514. Mastigodryas melanolomus				
	*	1515. Drymobius chloroticus				
	*	1516. " "				
148809	*	1517. Rhadinaea hannsteini				
148810	*	1518. " "				
148811	*	1519. " "				
148709	*	1520. Ninia diademata	6.6	246	63	
710	*	1521. " "	6.6	244	116	
711	*	1522. " "	6.7	252	130	
148712	*	1523. " "	0.9	113	50	
148759	*	1524. Ninia sebae				
760	*	1525. " "				
761	*	1526. " "				
762	*	1527. " "		239 + 79		
763	*	1528. " "		256 + 85		
764	*	1529. " "				
765	*	1530 " "				

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia, elev 1100m, 1¼km E, ¾ km S, San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

UG 11 766	*	1531.	Ninia sebae	221 + 57
767	*	1532.	" "	
768	*	1533.	" "	227 + 71
769	*	1534.	" "	
148770	*	1535.	" "	168 + 42
771	*	1536.	" "	
772	*	1537.	" "	
773	*	1538.	" "	
148774	*	1539.	" "	141 + 29
	*	1540.	Coniophanes fissidens	
	*	1541.	" "	
	*	1542.	" "	
	*	1543.	" "	
	*	1544.	" "	
	*	1545.	Drymobius chloroticus	
148793	*	1546.	Pliocercus elapoides	
148829	*	1547.	Micrurus nigrocinctus	
830	*	1548.	" "	
831	*	1549.	" "	
832	*	1550.	Geophis cancellatus	
148713	*	1551.	Ninia diademata	10.2 277 120
148714	*	1552.	" "	5.0 228 114
148812	*	1553.	Rhadinaea hannsteini	
813	*	1554.	" "	
814	*	1555.	" "	
148815	*	1556.	" "	

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

g 11	148816	*	1557.	Rhadinaea hannsteini	
	817	*	1558.	" "	
	818	*	1559.	" "	
	819	*	1560.	" "	
	820	*	1561.	" "	
	148821	*	1562.	" "	
		*	1563.	Coniophanes fissidens	
		*	1564.	" "	
	148823	*	1565.	Rhadinaea lachrymans	Eleutherodactylus swallowed posterior-first partially digested
	148775	*	1566.	Ninia sebae	
	776	*	1567.	" "	279 + 72
	777	*	1568.	" "	
	778	*	1569.	" "	
	779	*	1570.	" "	256 + 82
	148 780	*	1571.	" "	
	781	*	1572.	" "	270 + 76
	782	*	1573.	" "	295 + 78
	783	*	1574.	" "	
	784	*	1575.	" "	
	785	*	1576.	" "	
	786	*	1577.	" "	
	787	*	1578.	" "	
	788	*	1579.	" "	
	789	*	1580.	" "	
	148 790	*	1581.	" "	136 + 42
	791	*	1582.	" "	

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

ig II 148792 * 1583. Ninia sebae
* 1584. Adelphicos quadrivirgatus
* 1585. " "
* 1586. " "
* 1587. " "
* 1588. " "
* 1589. " "
* 1590. " "
* 1591. " "
* 1592. " "
* 1593. " "
* 1594. " "
* 1595. " "
* 1596. " "
* 1597. " "
* 1598. " "
* 1599. " "
* 1600. " "
* 1601. " "
* 1602. " "
* 1603. " "
* 1604. " "
* 1605. " "
* 1606. " "
* 1607. " "
* 1608. " "

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 11	*	1609.	Adelphicos quadrivirgatus	
	*	1610.	" "	
	*	1611.	" "	
	*	1612.	" "	
	*	1613.	" "	
	*	1614.	" "	
	*	1615.	" "	
	*	1616.	" "	
	*	1617.	" "	
	*	1618.	" "	
	*	1619.	" "	
	*	1620.	" "	
	*	1621.	Coniophanes fissidens	
148832	*	1622.	Micrurus nigrocinctus	
No field data		1623.	Mastigodryas melanolomus	
8483	↓	1624.	Geophis nasalis	♀ 273+43
484		1625.	" "	♀ 267+46
485		1626.	" "	♀ 262+43
486		1627.	" "	♀ 256+37
487		1628.	" "	♂ 254+53
488		1629.	" "	♀ 277+41
489		1630.	" "	♀ 260+43
148490		1631.	" "	♂ 264+51
491		1632.	" "	♀ 274+45
492		1633.	" "	♀ 253+37
493		1634.	" "	♂ 248+47

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia,

ig ll 148494	1635.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	250+52
148495	1636.	"	"	♀	213+34
496	1637.	"	"	♂	230+49
497	1638.	"	"	♀	282+44
498	1639.	"	"	♀	303+46
499	1640.	"	"	♀	296+47
148 500	1641.	"	"	♀	273+42
501	1642.	"	"	♀	242+37
502	1643.	"	"	♂	230+50
503	1644.	"	"	♂	270+53
504	1645.	"	"	♀	230+38
505	1646.	"	"	♂	222+45
506	1647.	"	"	♀	263+53
507	1648.	"	"	♀	250+39
508	1649.	"	"	♂	239+46
509	1650.	"	"	♀	248+37
148510	1651.	"	"	♀	234+22 cut
511	1652.	"	"	♂	222+45
512	1653.	"	"	♂	261+52
513	1654.	"	"	♂	260+53
514	1655.	"	"	♀	269+42
515	1656.	"	"	♀	223+36
516	1657.	"	"	♀	259+44
517	1658.	"	"	♂	226+48
518	1659.	"	"	♀	291+48
519	1660.	"	"	♂	237+46

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia,

ug 11	148520	1661.	Geophis	nasalis	♂ 236+47
	521	1662.	"	"	♂ 236+48
	522	1663.	"	"	♀ 285+43
	523	1664.	"	"	♂ 160+29
	524	1665.	"	"	♀ 251+38
	525	1666.	"	"	♂ 212+44
	526	1667.	"	"	♂ 230+48
	527	1668.	"	"	♂ 180+35
	528	1669.	"	"	♀ 185+26
	529	1670.	"	"	♀ 228+33
	148530	1671.	"	"	♂ 147+24
	531	1672.	"	"	♂ 225+47
	532	1673.	"	"	♂ 220+43
	533	1674.	"	"	♀ 243+39
	534	1675.	"	"	♂ 206+43
	535	1676.	"	"	♀ 218+33
	536	1677.	"	"	♀ 245+40
	537	1678.	"	"	♀ 170+25
	538	1679.	"	"	♀ 180+25
	539	1680.	"	"	♀ 193+30
	148540	1681.	"	"	♀ 222+39
	541	1682.	"	"	♀ 190+27
	542	1683.	"	"	♀ 214+33
	543	1684.	"	"	♂ 255+54
	544	1685.	"	"	♀ 253+40
	545	1686.	"	"	♂ 198+40

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia,

Aug 11 546	1687.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	214+46
547	1688.	"	"	♂	163+31
548	1689.	"	"	♀	213+33
549	1690.	"	"	♀	254+37
148 550	1691.	"	"	♀	197+30
551	1692.	"	"	♀	277+39
552	1693.	"	"	♂	221+45
553	1694.	"	"	♀	257+38
554	1695.	"	"	♂	260+57
555	1696.	"	"	♀	248+38
556	1697.	"	"	♂	240+49
557	1698.	"	"	♀	265+42
558	1699.	"	"	♀	249+37
559	1700.	"	"	♂	218+43
148 560	1701.	"	"	♀	257+39
561	1702.	"	"	♀	180+29
562	1703.	"	"	♂	216+48
563	1704.	"	"	♂	253+55
564	1705.	"	"	♂	244+53
565	1706.	"	"	♂	219+46
566	1707.	"	"	♀	210+32
567	1708.	"	"	♂	260+52
568	1709.	"	"	♂	220+44
569	1710.	"	"	♂	236+50
148 570	1711.	"	"	♀	205+32
571	1712.	"	"	♂	206+40

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 11 572	1713.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	135 + 19
573	1714.	"	"	♂	137 + 25
574	1715.	"	"	♀	144 + 21
575	1716.	"	"	♂	146 + 27
576	1717.	"	"	♂	122 + 22
577	1718.	"	"	♂	203 + 39
578	1719.	"	"	♂	209 + 43
579	1720.	"	"	♀	148 + 22
148 580	1721.	"	"	♀	190 + 31
581	1722.	"	"	♂	157 + 30
582	1723.	"	"	♂	147 + 29
583	1724.	"	"	♂	133 + 20
584	1725.	"	"	♂	149 + 28
585	1726.	Adelphicos	quadrivirgatus		
586	1727.	Geophis	nasalis	♂	170 + 32
587	1728.	"	"	♀	160 + 26
588	1729.	"	"	♀	136 + 21
589	1730.	"	"	♀	157 + 21
148 590	1731.	"	"	♂	123 + 27
591	1732.	"	"	♀	158 + 23
592	1733.	"	"	♂	135 + 26
593	1734.	"	"	♀	158 + 22
594	1735.	"	"	♂	137 + 24
595	1736.	"	"	♀	139 + 21
596	1737.	"	"	♀	135 + 18
597	1738.	"	"	♀	135 + 17

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 11	598	1739.	Geophis nasalis	♀	128+17
	599	1740.	Adelphicos quadrivirgatus		
148	600	1741.	Geophis nasalis	♀	137+20
	601	1742.	Adelphicos quadrivirgatus		
	602	1743.	Geophis nasalis	♂	146+25
	603	1744.	" "	♂	152+27
	604	1745.	" "	♀	137+21
	605	1746.	" "	♂	121+21
	606	1747.	" "	♀	108+15
	607	1748.	" "	♂	118+20
	608	1749.	" "	♀	140+19
	609	1750.	" "	♂	118+23
148	610	1751.	" "	♂	115+20
	611	1752.	" "	♂	149+29
	612	1753.	" "	♀	133+23
	613	1754.	" "	♂	121+21
	614	1755.	" "	♂	126+23
	615	1756.	" "	♂	144+25
	616	1757.	" "	♂	112+20
	617	1758.	" "	♀	156+23
17 hour	18	1759.	" "	♀	261+39
delay	19	1760.	" "	♂	293+51
before death	20	1761.	" "	♀	244+35
	621	1762.	" "	♂	273+50
	622	1763.	" "	♀	281+41
	623	1764.	" "	♀	299+36

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

ug 11	624	1765.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	293 + 53	
	625	1766.	"	"	♀	214 + 32	
	626	1767.	"	"	♀	256 + 35	br.
	627	1768.	"	"	♀	227 + 35	
	628	1769.	"	"	♀	292 + 44	
	629	1770.	"	"	♂	276 + 47	
148	630	1771.	"	"	♀	268 + 43	
	631	1772.	"	"	♂	275 + 60	
	632	1773.	"	"	♀	312 + 51	
	633	1774.	"	"	♀	260 + 91	
	634	1775.	"	"	♀	276 + 43	
	635	1776.	"	"	♀	278 + 42	
	636	1777.	"	"	♀	283 + 42	
	637	1778.	"	"	♂	226 + 45	
	638	1779.	"	"	♂	263 + 50	
	639	1780.	"	"	♀	251 + 37	
148	640	1781.	"	"	♀	284 + 45	
	641	1782.	"	"	♀	246 + 40	
	642	1783.	"	"	♀	238 + 40	
	643	1784.	"	"	♂	281 + 59	
	644	1785.	"	"	♀	238 + 35	
	645	1786.	"	"	♂	257 + 54	
	646	1787.	"	"	♀	269 + 38	
	647	1788.	"	"	♀	209 + 31	
	648	1789.	"	"	♂	239 + 49	
	649	1790.	"	"	♂	249 + 51	

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia

Aug 11 148650	1791.	Geophis	nasalis	♀	273 + 40
651	1792.	"	"	♀	285 + 42
652	1793.	"	"	♂	236 + 50
653	1794.	"	"	♂	246 + 49
654	1795.	"	"	♀	290 + 40
655	1796.	"	"	♀	253 + 38
656	1797.	"	"	♀	246 + 37
657	1798.	"	"	♂	253 + 39 cut
658	1799.	"	"	♀	224 + 35
659	1800.	"	"	♂	180 + 39
148660	1801.	"	"	♂	214 + 43
661	1802.	"	"	♂	128 + 21
662	1803.	"	"	♀	202 + 31
663	1804.	"	"	♂	177 + 31
664	1805.	"	"	♂	217 + 45
665	1806.	"	"	♀	248 + 36
666	1807.	"	"	♂	187 + 35
667	1808.	"	"	♀	218 + 36
668	1809.	"	"	♀	237 + 38
669	1810.	"	"	♂	247 + 50
148670	1811.	"	"	♀	171 + 22
671	1812.	"	"	♂	162 + 28
672	1813.	"	"	♀	133 + 21
673	1814.	"	"	♂	160 + 29
674	1815.	"	"	♂	126 + 21
675	1816.	"	"	♀	155 + 27

Seib, R.
1977

Finca Santa Julia elev 1100 m 1 1/4 km E, 3/4 km S San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta
Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 11 676	1817.	Geophis	♂	134 + 23
677	1818.	"	♀	143 + 20
678	1819.	"	♂	171 + 29
679	1820.	"	♀	134 + 18
148 680	1821.	"	♂	120 + 20
681	1822.	"	♀	153 + 22
682	1823.	"	♂	190 + 33
683	1824.	"	♂	181 + 36
684	1825.	"	♀	144 + 19
685	1826.	"	♂	133 + 23
686	1827.	"	♀	141 + 21
687	1828.	"	♂	145 + 26
688	1829.	"	♀	144 + 20
689	1830.	"	♂	196 + 32
148 690	1831.	"	♀	115 + 16
	1832.	~~Gymnophis~~ Dermophis mexicanus		
180388	1833.	Bolitoglossa occidentalis		
180389	1834.	Oedipina ignea		
180390	1835.	Bufo canaliferus		
180391	1836.	Bufo valliceps		
180392	1837.	Eleutherodactylus ~~Eu~~ rugulosus		
180393	1838.	" "		
180394	1839.	" "		
180399	1840.	Plectrohyla matudai		
180400	1841.	Ptychohyla euthysanota		
180395	1842.	Rana ~~palmipes~~ maculata		

Seib, R.

1977

Finca Santa Julia, elev. 1100 m, 1 1/4 km E, 3/4 km S, San Rafael Pie de la Cuesta, Dept. San Marcos, Guatemala

g 11	180396	1843. Anolis
	180397	1844. Anolis
	180401	1845. ~~Leiolopisma~~ ~~Scincella~~ Sphenomorphus incertum
	180402	1846. Ameiva undulata parva
	180398	1847. Eleutherodactylus rhodopis

23 miles E. (by Mex. hwy 190) of La Ventosa, Oaxaca, Mexico

Aug 19	CAS 143898	1848. Trimorphodon

Cuatlapan, Veracruz, Mexico

Aug 21	~~143898~~ 143899	1849. Tantilla
	CAS 143900	1850. Xenosaurus grandis
	CAS 143901	1851. " "
	CAS 143902	1852. " "
	CAS 143903	1853. " "
		1854. " "
	MVZ 181143	1855. " " [clear & stain]
		1856. Lineotriton
		1857. ~~Bassiomat~~ Bolitoglossa rufescens
		1858. "
		1859. "
		1860. "
		1861. "
		1862. "
		1863. "
		1864. "
		1865. "
		1866. "

Seib, R.
1977

Cuatlapan, Veracruz, Mexico

Aug 21	1867.	~~Parvimolge~~ Bolitoglossa rufescens
	1868.	"
	1869.	"
	1870.	"
	1871.	"
	1872.	"
	1873.	"
	1874.	"
	1875.	"
	1876.	"
	1877.	"
	1878.	"
	1879.	"
	1880.	"
	1881.	"
	1882.	"
	1883.	"
	1884.	"
	1885.	"
	1886.	"
	1887.	"
	1888.	"
	1889.	"
	1890.	"
	1891.	"
	1892.	"
	1893.	"

Seib, R.
1977

Cuatlapan, Veracruz, México

Aug 21 1894. ~~Parvimol~~ Bolitoglossa rufescens died
143904 1895. Syrophus
143905 1896. "

Río Metlat, Elev 2900', 1.5 miles SW (by Mex hwy 150) of Fortín, Veracruz, México

Aug 21 1897. Lineotriton lineola
1898. " "
1899. " "
1900. " "
1901. " "
1902. " "
1903. " "
1904. " "
1905. " "
1906. " "
1907. " "
143906 1908. " " died
1909. Parvimolgi
143907 1910. Geophis semidoliatus

Fortín de las Flores, Veracruz, México

Aug 20-21 1911. Bolitoglossa platydactyla
1912. " "
1913. " "
1914. " "
1915. " "
1916. " "
1917. " "
1918. " " Died

Seib, R.

1977

Las Vigas (Elev 7610 ft), Veracruz, Mexico

Aug 22		1919.	Pseudoeurycea	~~[illegible]~~ cephalica
		1920.	"	"

Mezcala, Rio Balsas at Mex hwy 95, Guerrero, México

Aug 23	*	1921.	Bipes	canaliculatus
144676	*	1922.	"	"
144677	*	1923.	"	"
144678	*	1924.	"	"
144679	*	1925.	"	"
144680	*	1926.	"	"
144681	*	1927.	"	"
144682	*	1928.	"	"
144683	*	1929.	"	"
144684	*	1930.	"	"
144685	*	1931.	"	"
144686	*	1932.	"	"
144687	*	1933.	"	"
144688	*	1934.	"	"
144689	*	1935.	"	"
144690	*	1936.	"	"
144691	*	1937.	"	"
144692	*	1938.	"	"
144693	*	1939.	"	"
144694	*	1940.	"	"
144695	*	1941.	"	"
144696	*	1942.	"	"
144697	*	1943.	"	"
144698	*	1944.	"	"

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1977

Mezcala, Río Balsas at Mex hwy 95, Guerrero, México

Aug 23	144699 *	1945.	Bipes	canaliculatus
	144700 *	1946.	"	"
	144701 *	1947.	"	"
	144702 *	1948.	"	"
	144703 *	1949.	"	"
	144704 *	1950.	"	"
	144705 *	1951.	"	"
	144706 *	1952.	"	"
	144707 *	1953.	"	"
	144708 *	1954.	"	"
	144709 *	1955.	"	"
	144710 *	1956.	"	"
	144711 *	1957.	"	"
	144712 *	1958.	"	"
	144713 *	1959.	"	"
	144714 *	1960.	"	"
	144715 *	1961.	"	"
	144716 *	1962.	"	"
	144717 *	1963.	"	"
	144718 *	1964.	"	"
	144719 *	1965.	"	"
	144720 *	1966.	"	"
	144721 *	1967.	"	"
	144722 *	1968.	"	"
	144723 *	1969.	"	"
	144724 *	1970.	"	"
	144725 *	1971.	"	"

Seib, R.
1977

g 23	144726 *	1972.	Bipes	canaliculatus
	144727 *	1973.	"	"
	144728 *	1974.	"	"
	144729 *	1975.	"	"
	144730 *	1976.	"	"
	144731 *	1977.	"	"
	144732 *	1978.	"	"
	144733 *	1979.	"	"
	144734 *	1980.	"	"
	144735 *	1981.	"	"
	144736 *	1982.	"	"
	144737 *	1983.	"	"
	144738 *	1984.	"	"
	144739 *	1985.	"	"
	144740 *	1986.	"	"
	144741 *	1987.	"	"
	144742 *	1988.	"	"
	144743 *	1989.	"	"
	144744 *	1990.	"	"
	144745 *	1991.	"	"
	144746 *	1992.	"	"
	144747 *	1993.	"	"
	144748 *	1994.	"	"
	144749 *	1995.	"	"
	144750 *	1996.	"	"
	144751 *	1997.	"	"
	144752 *	1998.	"	"

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1977

Mexico: Guerrero: Mezcala, Rio Balsas at Mex. Hwy. 95

2} 144753	*	1999.	Bipes	canaliculatus
144754	*	2000.	"	"
144755	*	2001.	"	"
144756	*	2002.	"	"
144757	*	2003.	"	"
144758	*	2004.	"	"
144759	*	2005.	"	"
144760	*	2006.	"	"
144761	*	2007.	"	"
144762	*	2008.	"	"
144763	*	2009.	"	"
144764	*	2010.	"	"
144765	*	2011.	"	"
144766	*	2012.	"	"
144767	*	2013.	"	"
144768	*	2014.	"	"
144769	*	2015.	"	"
144770	*	2016.	"	"
144771	*	2017.	"	"
144772	*	2018.	"	"
144773	*	2019.	"	"
CAS 152173	*	2020.	"	"
145360 [illegible]		2021.	"	"
145361		2022.	"	"
145362		2023.	"	"
145363		2024.	"	"
145364		2025.	"	"

Seib, R.
1977

23 145365	2026.	Bipes	canaliculatus
145366	2027.	"	"
145367	2028.	"	"
145368	2029.	"	"
145369	2030.	"	"
145370	2031.	"	"
145371	2032.	"	"
145372	2033.	"	"
145373	2034.	"	"
145374	2035.	"	"
145375	2036.	"	"
145376	2037.	"	"
145377	2038.	"	"
145378	2039.	"	"
145379	2040.	"	"
145380	2041.	"	"
145381	2042.	"	"
145382	2043.	"	"
145383	2044.	"	"
145384	2045.	"	"
145385	2046.	"	"
145386	2047.	"	"
145387	2048.	"	"
145388	2049.	"	"
145389	2050.	"	"
145390	2051.	"	"
145391	2052.	"	"

Seib, R.
1977

23 145392	2053.	Bipes canaliculatus
145393	2054.	" "
145394	2055.	" "
145395	2056.	" "
145396	2057.	" "
145397	2058.	" "
145398	2059.	" "
145399 ~~145400~~	2060.	" "
145400	2061.	" "
145401	2062.	" "
145402	2063.	" "
145403	2064.	" "
145404	2065.	" "
145405	2066.	" "
145406	2067.	" "
145407	2068.	" "
145408	2069.	" "
145409	2070.	" "
145410	2071.	" "
145411	2072.	" "
145412	2073.	" "
145413	2074.	" "
145414	2075.	" "
145415	2076.	" "
145416	2077.	" "
145417	2078.	" "
145418	2079.	" "

Seib, R.
1977

ug 23	145419	2080.	Bipes canaliculatus
	145420	2081.	" "
	145421	2082.	" "
	145422	2083.	" "
	145423	2084.	" "
	145424	2085.	" "
	145425	2086.	" "
	145426	2087.	" "
	145427	2088.	" "
	145428	2089.	" "
	145429	2090.	" "
	145430	2091.	" "
	145431	2092.	" "
	145432	2093.	" "
	145433	2094.	" "
	145434	2095.	" "
	145435	2096.	" "
	145436	2097.	" "
	145437	2098.	" "
	145438	2099.	" "
	145439	2100.	" "
	145440	2101.	" "
	145441	2102.	" "
	145442	2103.	" "
	145443	2104.	" "
	145444	2105.	" "
	145445	2106.	" "

Seib, R.
1977

23} 145446	2107.	Bipes	canaliculatus
145447	2108.	"	"
145448	2109.	"	"
145449	2110.	"	"
145450	2111.	"	"
145451	2112.	"	"
145452	2113.	"	"
145453	2114.	"	"
145454	2115.	"	"
145455	2116.	"	"
145456	2117.	"	"
145457	2118.	"	"
145458	2119.	"	"
145459	2120.	"	"
145460	2121.	"	"
145461	2122.	"	"
145462	2123.	"	"
145463	2124.	"	"
145464	2125.	"	"
145465	2126.	"	"
145466	2127.	"	"
145467	2128.	"	"
145468	2129.	"	"
145469	2130.	"	"
145470	2131.	"	"
145471	2132.	"	"
145472	2133.	"	"

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1977

h3 145473	2134.	*Bipes canaliculatus*
145474	2135.	" "
145475	2136.	" "
145476	2137.	" "
145477	2138.	" "
145478	2139.	" "
145479	2140.	" "
145480	2141.	" "
145481	2142.	" "
145482	2143.	" "
145483	2144.	" "
145484	2145.	" "
145485	2146.	" "
145486	2147.	" "
145487	2148.	" "
145488	2149.	" "
145489	2150.	" "
145490	2151.	" "
145491	2152.	" "
145492	2153.	" "
145493	2154.	" "
145494	2155.	" "
145495	2156.	" "
145496	2157.	" "
145497	2158.	" "
145498	2159.	" "
145499	2160.	" "

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1977

145500 ~~145900~~	2161.	*Bipes*	*canaliculatus*
145501	2162.	"	"
145502	2163.	"	"
145503	2164.	"	"
145504	2165.	"	"
145505	2166.	"	"
145506	2167.	"	"
145507	2168.	"	"
145508	2169.	"	"
145509	2170.	"	"
145510	2171.	"	"
145511	2172.	"	"
145512	2173.	"	"
145513	2174.	"	"
145514	2175.	"	"
145515	2176.	"	"
145516	2177.	"	"
145517	2178.	"	"
145518	2179.	"	"
145519	2180.	"	"
145520	2181.	"	"
145521	2182.	"	"
145522	2183.	"	"
145523	2184.	"	"
145524	2185.	"	"
145525	2186.	"	"
145526	2187.	"	"

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1977

Mescala, Río Balsas at Meahwy 95, Guerrero, México

Aug 23	145527	2188.	Bipes canaliculatus		
	145528	2189.	" "		
	145529	2190.	" "		
	152174	2191.	" "		
	143908 *	2192.	Cnemidophorus	0.7 gm	31+65 mm
	143909 *	2193.	"	0.7 gm	31+58 mm
	143910 *	2194.	"	0.7 gm	31+60 mm
	143911 *	2195.	"	0.7 gm	32+62 mm
	143912	2196.	Typhlops		
	143913	2197.	"		
	143914	2198.	"		
	143915	2199.	"		
	143916	2200.	"		
	MVZ 161565	2201.	Trimorphodon		
	MVZ 161566	2202.	"		
Aug 24	143917	2203.	Cnemidophorus		
	143918	2204.	Sceloporus		

Carrizal de Bravos Elev. 8220' Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, México

Aug 25	143919	2205.	Thorius
	143920	2206.	"
	143921	2207.	"
	143922	2208.	"
	143923	2209.	"
	143924	2210.	Eleutherodactylus
	143925	2211.	"
	143926	2212.	Hyla

Seib, R.

1977

Carrizal de Bravos, Elev. 8220' Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, México

Aug 25	143927	2213.	Hyla
	143928	2214.	"
	143929	2215.	"
	143930	2216.	Barisia
	143931	2217.	"
	143932	2218.	"
	143933	2219.	"
	143934	2220.	Eumeces
	~~143935~~	2221.	Anolis
	143935	2222.	Sceloporus
	143936	2223.	"
	143937	2224.	"
	143938	2225.	"
	143939	2226.	"
	143940	2227.	"
	143941	2228.	"
	143942	2229.	"
	143943	2230.	"
	143944	2231.	"
	143945	2232.	"
	143946	2233.	"
	143947	2234.	"
	143948	2235.	"
	143949	2236.	"
	143950	2237.	"
	143951	2238.	"

Seib, R.
1977

Carrizal de Bravos, Elev. 8220', Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, México

Aug 25 143952 2239. Sceloporus
143953 2240. "
143954 2241. "
2242. "
2243. "
2244. "
2245. "
2246. "
2247. "
2248. "
2249. "
2250. Sceloporus
2251. "
2252. "
2253. "
2254. "
2255. "
2256. "
2257. "
143955 2258. Thamnophis
143956 2259. Thamnophis

Rocky Canyon Along Acapulco Airport Road above Puerto Marquez, Guerrero, México

Aug 29 MVZ 161567 2260. Trimorphodon
143957 2261. Anolis taylori
143958 2262. Lepidophyma

Seib, R.

1977

11.3 miles N.E. (by Puerto del Gallo road) of Atoyac, Elev. 2540',
Sierra Madre del Sur, Guerrero, México

Aug. 30 2263. Bolitoglossa hermoso

Base of Cerro de las Viboras, N. slope of Nevada de Colima, Elev. 7280', 13.8 miles
W. (by road to Autlan), of Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, México

Sept. 7 2264. Myotis thysanodes

Ixtlahuacan, Colima, México

MVZ166562
Sept. 8 2265. Trimorphodon hiscutatus

Barra de Navidad, Jalisco, México

166564
Sept. 8 2266. Trimorphodon biscutatus

7 miles N. (by Méx hwy 1) of San Bartollo, Baja California Sur, México

143959
Sept. 11 2267. Crotalus ruber

San Bartollo Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 11 2268. Scaphiopus couchi
2269. " "
2270. " "
2271. " "
2272. " "
2273. " "
2274. " "
2275. " "
2276. " "
2277. " "
2278. " "
2279. " "
2280. " "
2281. " "
2282. " "

Seib, R.
1977

San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, México

MVZ 161591 Sept. 11	2283. Phyllodactylus xanti
MVZ 161592	2284. " "
161593	2285. " "
161594	2286. " "
161595	2287. " "
161596	2288. " "
161597	2289. " "
161598	2290. " "
161599	2291. " "
161600	2292. " "
	2293. " "
	2294. " "

El Coro canyon, Baja California Sur, México

MVZ 170751 Sept. 12	2295. Masticophis flagellum
MVZ 170752	2296. Salvadora hexalepis
143960	2297. Trimorphodon
	2298. Petrosaurus thalassinus

10.2 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143961 Sept. 12	2299. Hypsiglena torquata

6.8 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143962 Sept. 12	2300. Chilomeniscus stramineous

4.0 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143963 Sept. 12	2301. Hypsiglena torquata

3.8 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

144063 Sept. 12	2302. Elaphe rosalia

San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

144064 Sept 12	~~[illegible]~~ 2303. Chilomeniscus cinctus

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1977

San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

144065 Sept. 12 2304. Lampropeltis getulis

5.0 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143964 Sept. 12 2305. Crotalus ruber

6.4 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143965 Sept. 12 2306. Crotalus enyo

9.2 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 12 2307. Pituophis

8.8 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143966 Sept. 13 2308. Phyllorhynchus decurtatus

1.4 miles S (by Mexican hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143967 Sept. 13 2309. Crotalus ruber

5.4 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143968 Sept. 13 2310. Crotalus ruber

6.7 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143969 Sept. 13 2311. Hypsiglena torquata

8.9 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143970 Sept. 13 2312. Crotalus ruber

9.6 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

143971 Sept. 13 2313. Crotalus ruber

15.5 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of San Pedro, Baja California Sur, México

MVZ 161562 Sept. 13 2314. Trimorphodon

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

143972 Sept. 13-14 2315. Phrynosoma coronatum 9.9 gm 60+29 mm ♂

143973 2316. " " 5.2 gm 49+25 mm ♂

143974 2317. " " 6.0 gm 51+9 mm ♂ cut

143975 2318. " " 4.3 gm 44+17 mm ♀

143976 2319. " " 4.8 gm 49+22 mm ♂

Seib, R.
1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

143977 Sept. 13-14 2320. Phrynosoma coronatum 3.5 gm. 41+17 mm ♂
143978 2321. " " 2.9 gm. 40+18 mm ♂
143979 2322. " " 2.2 gm. 36+15 mm ♂
143980 2324. " " 1.6 gm. 31+12 mm ♀

29 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Ciudad Constitucion, Baja Sur, México
Sept. 14 2325. Phrynosoma coronatum ♂

8 miles S (by Méx hwy 1) of Ciudad Constitucion, Baja California Sur, México
2326. Phrynosoma coronatum ♀

16 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Loreto, Baja California Sur, México
143981 2327. Crotalus ruber

23 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege Baja California Sur, México
143982 2328. Crotalus enyo

7.5 S (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México
MVZ 161418 2329. Eridiphis slevini

6.6 S (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México
143983 2330. Crotalus ruber

15 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México
143984 2331. Chilomeniscus cinctus

25 miles N (by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México
143985 2332. Hypsiglena torquata

26 miles N (By Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México
143986 2333. Pituophis melanoleucus

37 miles N (by Méx hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México
2334. Crotalus Enyo

18 miles N (by Méx hwy 1) of Santa Rosalia, Baja Sur México
146498 2335. Eridiphis slevini

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1977

2.6 miles S.(by Mex hwy 1) of Mulege, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 14 — 2336. Lichanura trivirgata

45 miles S.(by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña Baja California Norte, México

143987 Sept. 15 — 2337. Crotalus Enyo

24 miles S.(by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña Baja California Norte México

MVZ 2338 Sept. 15 — 2338. Crotalus Enyo (small blotches)

16.3 miles N.(by Méx hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 15 — 2339. Sceloporus orcutti (can traps)

2340. Uta stansburiana "

CAS 145226 — 2341. Bipes biporus (dried) "

MVZ 161553 — 2342. Phyllorhynchus decurtatus "

23.1 miles N.(By Méx hwy 1) of San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 15 — 2343. Cnemidophorus tigris "

2344. Chilomeniscus cinctus (dried) "

2.1 miles W. (by road) of El Arco Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 15 — 2345. Sceloporus orcutti "

2346. " " "

MVZ 165039 — 2347. Urosaurus microscutatus "

2348. Uta stansburiana "

2349. " " "

2350. " " "

2351. Cnemidorphorus tigris "

2352. Chilomeniscus cinctus "

MVZ 161554 — 2353. Phyllorhynchus decurtatus "

2354. " " (dried) "

2355. " " " "

2356. " " " "

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1977

9.2 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte Mexico

Sept. 15 2357. Sceloporus zosteromus (can traps)
2358. Uta stansburiana "
2359. " " "
2360. " " "
2361. " " "
2362. Cnemidophorus labialis "
2363. " tigris "

1 km ENE (by road [illegible] to Bahia de los Angeles) of junct. with Mexican hwy 1, Baja California Norte, México

MVZ 161559 Sept. 15 2364. Hypsiglena torquata (can trap)

11 km ESE (by road to Bahía de los Angeles) of junct. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, México

Sept. 15 2365. Cnemidophorus tigris (can trap) ✓

43 km ESE (by road to Bahía de los Angeles) of junct. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, México

Sept. 15 2366. Callisaurus draconoides (can traps)
2367. " " "
2368. " " "
2369. " " "
2370. Sceloporus orcutti "
2371. " " "
2372. " zosteromus "
2373. Uta stansburiana "
2374. " " "
2375. " " "
2376. " " "
2377. " " "

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1977

43 km ESE (by road to Bahía de los Angeles) of junct. with Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, México (can traps)

Sept. 15	2378.	Uta stansburiana	"
	2379.	" "	"
	2380.	" "	"
	2381.	" "	"
	2382.	" "	"
	2383.	Cnemidophorus tigris	"
	2384.	Chilomeniscus cinctus	"
	2385.	" "	"

4.4 miles NW (by road) of Bahía de Los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

Sept. 15	2386.	Uta stansburiana	"

Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, Mexico

CAS 143988 Sept. 15	2387.	Dipsosaurus dorsalis		(can traps)
145227	2388.	Phrynosoma	(dried)	"
145228	2389.	Hypsiglena	(dried)	"
MVZ 161558	2390.	Salvadora hexalepis		"

41.5 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico

MVZ 161555 Sept. 15	2391.	Phyllorhynchus decurtatus	(can trap)

18.5 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California, Norte Mexico

MVZ 165053 Sept. 15	2392.	Petrosaurus mearnsi	(can traps)
165054	2393.	" "	"
165055	2394.	" "	"
	2395.	Uta stansburiana	"
	2396.	Chilomeniscus cinctus	"
	2397.	" "	"

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1977

12.9 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico
Sept. 15 2398. Tantilla (can traps)
9 miles W (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Norte, Mexico
Sept. 16 2399. Uta stansburiana (can traps)
2400. " " "
2401. Cnemidophorus hyperythrus "
10 miles SE (by Mex hwy 1) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, Mexico
MVZ 170756 Sept. 16 2402. Crotophytus wizlizni (cantraps)
MVZ 161412 2403. Chilomeniscus cinctus "
2404. Leptotyphlops "
~~Sept~~ ✓ 21 Km ESE (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of junct. w Mex hwy 1, Baja California Norte, México
Sept. 15 ✓ 2405. Crotalus Enyo
20.1 miles ESE (by Mex hwy 1.) of El Rosario, Baja California Norte, México
Oct 30 2406. Lichanura
El Sombrero trailor park, La Paz, Baja California Sur, México
Oct 24 2407. Masticophis flagellum
4 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Cataviña, Baja California Sur, México
2408. Trimorphodon
2.5 miles NNE (by Cal State Hwy 4) of Avery, elev. 3600 ft., Calaveras Co., California
2-3 1978 2409. Ensatina eschscholtzi
2410. " "
2411. " "
2412. " "
2413. " "
2414. " "
2415. " "
2416. " "

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1978

2.5 miles NNE (by Cal State Hwy 4) of Avery, elev. 3600 ft., Calaveras Co., California

Jan 2-3	2417. Ensatina eschscholtzi
	2418. " "
	2419. " "
	2420. " "

3.9 miles NE (by Cal State Hwy 149) of Briceberg, elev. 1250 ft., Mariposa Co., California

Jan 6	2421. Batrachoseps
	2422. Ensatina eschscholtzi xanthoptica

Jan 7 — 1.6 miles S (by Jerseydale Rd) of Jerseydale Ranger Station, elev. 3300 ft., Mariposa Co. California

2423. Aneides lugubris
2424. Batrachoseps

Footman Ridge, elev. 4000 ft., 0.5 miles E (by road) of Jerseydale Ranger Station, Sierra National Forest, Mariposa Co., California

Jan 7	2425. Ensatina eschscholtzi
	2426. " "
	2427. " "
	2428. " "

2.1 miles N (by Cal State Hwy. 1) of Rockport, Mendicino Co., California

31 1977	2429. Batrachoseps attenuatus
	2430. " "
	2431. " "
	2432. " "
	2433. " "
	2434. " "
	2435. " "
	2436. Ensatina eschscholtzi
	2437. " "

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1977

2.1 miles N (by Cal State Hwy 1) of Rockport, Mendocino Co., California

Dec 31	2438.	Ensatina	eschscholtzi
	2439.	"	"
	2440.	"	"

R. L. Seib
1977

MEXICO AND GUATEMALA

Journal - 3 trips

Mexico: Baja California Norte,
Baja California Sur,
Guerrero
Mexico: Baja California Norte,
Baja California Sur
Mexico: Baja California Norte,
Baja California Sur,
Sinaloa, Jalisco,
d.f. Mexico, Veracruz,
Oaxaca, Chiapas
and Guatemala: Quetzaltenango,
San Marcos
Mexico: Oaxaca, Veracruz,
Guerrero, Michoacan,
Jalisco,
Baja California Sur

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San Francisco to Ensenada, Baja California, México

Mar. 30 Left at 5:45 A.M and arrived in Ensenada at 4:30 P.M. Promptly received a traffic ticket and lost my licence for three hours. Weather in Ensenada overcast and cool.

Ensenada to Bahía de Los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

Mar. 31 Left at 6:30 A.M driving south on highway 1. Found a 20 inch *Pituophis* basking on the side of the road at 8:40 A.M 1.9 miles north of Camalu. Weather clear, but windy. Continued on to a point 0.4 miles north of El Rosario where I stopped to bury three can traps. Placed traps at edge of wash below road running through eroded sandstone coastal bluffs. Continued inland from El Rosario on highway 1 to a point ml. southeast of there (0.3 m North of Km. post 71). This is where the first Cirio stands are found which are characteristic of Baja's central desert. Buried five cans in a canyon running through rolling, rocky hills. Continued south on highway 1 to a point ml. North of Santa Inez. This is a locality where Ted Papenfuss had placed five can traps 15 months before. The following species have been found

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Ensenada to Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

Mar. 31 in these traps: Bufo punctatus, Uta stansburiana, Sauromalus obesus, Sceloporus orcutti, Petrosaurus mearnsi, Cnemidophorus tigris. In ~~December~~ March, 1976 I collected a Hypsiglena torquata under a cactus here. This area is lush Cardón-Cirio forest intermingled with exfoliating granite boulders. I buried 7 cans in addition to Ted's five. Then continued to a dry lake miles south of ~~Santa~~ Inez where I placed three traps. Continued to Nueva Chapalla. Here I put five traps with corrugated lids on the northwest edge of Laguna Chapalla where a lava-boulder strewn hill meets the dry lake bed. Soil mostly sandy; vegetation predominantly creosote. Ted has previously obtained Uta stansburiana and S. zosteromus in his two cans here. Left here at dusk and night-drove to Bahía de Los Angeles. Cool and windy; moon 3/4 full; saw no herps on road.

April 1 Bahía de Los Angeles to Guerro Negro Baja California Sur, México

Left Hotel Casa Diaz at 6:00 A.M and proceeded back toward the main highway. Stopped immediately past the first hill which blocks the view of the gulf and placed four cans near a wash in a rocky canyon. Very windy. Continued to a point miles ENE from main high-

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Bahía de los Angeles to Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, México

April 1 way. This area is characterized by sandy desert, predominant vegetation creosote, some ocotillo. Placed five cans here with corrugated lids. Proceeded to an exfoliating granite rock outcrop miles ENE from main highway where I placed 4 cans near edge of rock outcrop and 5 in sandy flats. Collected one Urosaurus on rocks and saw one Cnemidophorus tigris in flats. Continued to a point one kilometer ENE of highway 1 where Ted has 4 traps which have produced Uta stansburiana, Cnemidophorus tigris and a single Chilomeniscus cinctus. I found a Uta in one trap and a Xantusia vigilis under a dead Yucca. Continued south on highway 1 to a point miles south of rosarito where there is a permanent stream in a limestone (?) bed. Collected one ~~Ther~~ Gerrhonotus multicarinatus under a dead agave (basal leaves) and saw one Cnemidophorus labialis. Very windy and cool. Continued to Guerrero Negro and slept at Dunas Motel (113 pesos, upstairs, hot water).

Guerrero Negro to Loreto, Baja California Sur, México

April 2 Yesterday I had gotten a cactus spine in my left knee which seemed to have a poisonous effect. This morning the leg was stiff and I had a high fever. Had part of spine removed in hospital at Guerrero Negro, took medication, proceeded to Loreto.

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1977

Guerrero Negro to Loreto, Baja California Sur, México

April 2 Collected a 4' DOR *Masticophis flagellum* 78.3 miles north of Loreto; and a 2' DOR *Crotalus ruber* 55.2 miles north of Loreto. Arrived in Loreto 4:30 P.M with high fever and slept till 5:00 A.M.

Loreto to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

April 3 Fever Gone, leg not so stiff. Left Loreto at 9:00 A.M. Clear and warm, no wind. Traveled 7 miles on the dirt road to San Javier into the foothills of the Sierra Giganta. Collected two of 5 *Urosaurus* seen. Also saw *Sceloporus* (on rocks), *Cnemidophorus*, and *Callisaurus* (the latter 3 extremely wary). Proceeded to La Paz. 40 km. north of La Paz I saw a *Masticophis flagellum* crossing road. Stopped to look for it, but it had left the road. Saw a large *Ctenosaurus* scurry up a rock roadcut here. Arrived at El Sombrero Trailor Park 3:00 P.M in La Paz. Picked Ted up at airport 3:45 P.M. We night-drove 50 km south of La Paz on highway one this windy, full moon night. Collected one *Bufo punctatus* and one *Scaphiophus couchi* 12 miles south of San Pedro. Saw two coyotes on road.

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

April 4 Ted and I went with about ten kids and a woman to vacant lots to dig for *Bipes biporus*. We obtained body and burrow temperatures on 27 *Bipes* from about 9:00 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. I found one *Bipes* under a rock. One *Chilo-*

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1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur México

April 4 meniscus stramineus was dug up; about 20 Phrynosoma coronatum and a juvinile and adult Dipsosaurus dorsalis were dug up. While back at El Sombrero, the kids brought in more Bipes, bringing the total to about 65. We night-drove 50 km again south of La Paz. The wind had died down this day and the full moon was later in rising. Temp = 70°F. Caught one Chilomeniscus cinctus on road 7.6 miles N. San Pedro and one C. stramineus 1.4 miles north of San Pedro. Saw one coyote on road and two owls.

La Paz to Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico

April 5 In the morning the kids brought in more Bipes and a 10" Leptotyphlops humilis. Then flew via Aero Mexico to Acapulco via Mazatlan, Durango and Mexico city. Stayed at Motel Villita.

Acapulco to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

April 6 In the morning we drove to Ted's Bipes site (7 km S. of Tecpan de Galeana). It is a nearly abandoned village of a lumber mill and will be great for turning boards, etc, in about a year when all the people are gone. Last summer we caught Salvadora and Drymobius here. Two people came out two dig with us and after the first Bipes was caught more people came. We collected 23 specimens (3 damaged), almost half babies (hatchlings?). A mother

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1977

Acapulco to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

April 6 and 3 babies were dug up in one shovelfull. Drove back on Mexico 200 ~~towards~~ towards Acapulco to reach Mexico 95 and went to Tierra Colorada where we lantern-walked for four species of lizard (+ use flashlight here). On the boulders we caught Phyllodactylus magnus, and a smaller heavily tuberculed Phyllodactylus, and sleeping Anolis gadovi (largest Mexican anole). On the walls of houses were Gehyra (and Hemidactylus?, a smaller, patterned house gecko). We have collected here twice 8 months previous (in the rainy season) when the Phyllodactylus were much more common. This time they were not so on the rocks where we had collected, but were more common on some more obscure rocks we had not reached. Anolis seem to have repopulated rapidly, being a lizard wich covers much more ground and has a much larger territory. It is interesting to note that at this time of year only hatchling and juvinile Cnemidophorus ~~do~~ are active at Tccpan, whereas mostly adults were seen last summer. Arrived in Chilpancingo 11:45 P.M. after collecting at Tierra Colorada from 9:00–10:30 P.M.

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1977

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

April 7 Left at about noon to go to Ted's Bipes site. First stopped at El Platanal, about 7 km past Zumpango on Mexico 95, to ask the people to get us Phrynosoma asio y P. taurus. Then went to Ted's site, just past Puente Rio Mescala. All this in rain shadow desert of Balsas depression. At his site we caught 2 Bipes canaliculatus, 1 adult Micrurus laticollis, 2 Sceloporus horridus(?) (10 seen in root system of trees along river), 1 Urosaurus bicarinatus, 1 Typhlops braminus, 1 Cnemidophorus. Saw many juvenile Cnemidophorus & 1 Ameiva undulatus. Then swam in the river with the Indians and arrived in Chilpancingo about 6:00 P.M.

April 8 Left motel at 7:30 A.M. to go to the dry pine-oak forest area above Carrizal de Bravos (7406 ft.) Arrived at 9:00 and collected until 4:00 P.M. The only herps we caught were 2 Thorius, some Eleutherodactylus and two common species of log-tree Sceloporus. There were baby S. also active. The people at Carrizal de Bravos brought us several Anolis (two species), Barisia gadovi, Sceloporus of 4 species, and 2 Abronia. There were no snakes or Hyla collected. The area was extremely dry almost everywhere including Bromeliads. We cut Bromeliads here for 1½

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1977

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

April 8 hours without producing any herps. We also cut them about 10 km. below C. de B. in an open, far less dense, pine-oak forest for a half hour without producing any herps. This area also very dry. The Indians say it hasn't rained here since October. We then drove down to Ted's Bipes site to collect what the diggers had caught that day. Only 14 Bipes and a Typhlops because it is exceedingly dry here, too.

Chilpancingo to Acapulco, Guerrero, México

April 9 I woke up to a hazy sky and breathed the smoke of burning vegetation all day. The farmers are preparing their fields for the first rains by burning the ~~tr~~ brush and soil. The haze especially filled the Balsas depression, and the fires burned until at least 5:00 P.M. when I left. At 1:00 P.M. we visited El Platanal and bought two baby Phrynosoma asio. They also had a freshly killed Ctenosaura, 2 ft. long, which they will prepare in a stew. A similar Ctenosaura was seen on Mexico 95 between ~~Acapulco and to~~ El Platanal and Zumpango. The people at El Platanal say the horned lizards are not out because it has been so dry. At Ted's Bipes site, the people brought us about 45 Bipes, some with

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1977

Chilpancingo to Acapulco, Guerrero, México

April 9 eggs. They also brought in 1 adult P. asio, several Cnemidophorus, 1 Sceloporus horridus, and 1 Urosaurus bicarinatus. We left at about 5:00, arrived at Tierra Colorada at about 6:15. Collected 3 ~~Anolis~~ of two species and one green rock Sceloporus with a full, black neck band before dusk. The Sceloporus were exceedingly wary. We saw two others which retreated deep into cracks. This is the first of our four visits here to see the rock Sceloporus. An hour passed after dusk before the first geckos came out. The rocks were still very hot from the day's ~~sun~~ sun. Left Tierra Colorada at 8:30, arriving in Acapulco at about 10:00 P.M.

Acapulco to 62 km. E. (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac, Elev. 4300' Guerrero, México

April 10 Swam today then left Acapulco about 5:00 P.M to go to Ted's Bipes site 7 km SE. Tecpan de Galeana. Three men were digging when we arrived and had ~~at~~ a total of 45 Bipes that day. After a while we went back to Atoyac and caught an adult Pachymedusa on the road into town from the the main highway. Saw nothing else on the 62 km. drive to where we camped. We camped at a stream where we had camped two nights last winter. We caught two small Hyla of a type

Seib, R.

1977

Acapulco to 6½ km. E (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac, Elev. 4300', Guerrero, México

April 10 which was quite common last time, but very few were calling this time. This *Hyla* is an arboreal tree frog, usually found resting on large leaves in trees at varying elevations above ground (1'-30'), and is preyed upon by an arboreal *Leptodeira*. Ted found 1 of these snakes last night by the water's edge crawling on the ground. He was using a lantern. Last December I found three by shining a flashlight into the trees above my head and seeing their lighter-colored underbellies. Ted also caught a large *Hyla* which neither of us has ever seen. Snout-Vent length is about 2½". It is dark green to brown with a pattern of black running irregularly over the dorsal part of its body, including its legs, arms. There is a dark, lateral stripe beginning at each side of its face, continuing through the eye, and extending down half the body. The under belly is light yellow to orange and the side-belly is blotched with yellow and dark brown. I eye-shined about 15 *Eleutherodactylus* and caught 7 of them, four very large (SV about 3"). The camp site is serene and "tropical-looking!" There is a canyon through which a fast-flowing stream flows. Now it is about 6" deep in the middle, but in the summer it may attain 4-5' and flood most of the camp site. The area is

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1977

Acapulco to 62 km. E (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac, Elev. 4300', Guerrero, México

April 10 densely forested with scattered pines, and large tree ferns thrive in the canyon. Some of the land is cleared to grow coffee. As I write (10:00 A.M. 4/11) an Indian walks by me with a chain saw and proceeds up the hill above the road and campsite to cut more vegetation for his coffee field. There are apparently no biting insects here to disturb one. When the lights are off at night some fireflies are seen in the high tree tops, while hundreds of glowing beetles are on the ground of the campsite, especially concentrated at the water's edge. These are apparently carnivorous as I found about 15 of them eating a dead butterfly and on several occasions found them to be cannibalistic. The only herp I found at the campsite in the day is a tiny species of Eleutherodactylus which is either under rocks, wood, etc, or hopping about the forest floor. It is about 35 km below our campsite (by Atoyac - Puerto de Gallo road) at 2700' elevation, that Ted and I discovered a new species of Bolitoglossa of the macrini group last December. It was found in a bromeliad. The Indians know of this salamander, but it is apparently rare.

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1977

62 km. E. (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac to Zihuatinejo, Guerrero, México

April 14 We left our campsite shortly after 10:00 A.M. and proceeded up the road towards Puerto de Gallo to cut bromeliads. In less than 1 km. the pavement ends, but the road is still passable. We drove on to an elevation of 6100' where there is marginal cloud forest. Bamboo and lianas and giant trees with buttressed roots thrive here. There are also scattered tree ferns, pines, and a host of bromeliads. We began by cutting bromeliads and found in about 1 hour a single small *Hyla* about twice *smithi* size and *smithi*-looking, with pointed nose, in shape and color. In another bromeliad 2 *Pseudoeurycea belli* of different sizes. One is 52 mm SV, +70 mm tail, 1 is 38 mm + 14 mm tail SV. We then walked half a km. up the road to find another area in which to work bromeliads. I found another baby *P. belli* under a 2" thick rock in the road bank, while Ted caught a 2' *Thamnophis* crawling on the leaves in the shade of the road bank at the base where the road meets the bank. We cut more ~~trees~~ bromeliads and again found 2 *P. belli* of the above different sizes. In this area we collected a total of 7 *P. belli*, 1 *Hyla smithi*-type treefrog, and 8 other *Hyla*, with blunt nose, which get about 1½ times as large as the former *Hyla* and are dark, blotchy brown with an eye-stripe and blotched, yellow sides with a blotched, yellow underbelly. We

Seib, R.

1977

62 km. E. (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac to Zihuatanejo, Guerrero, México

April 12

went back to the car and worked the road bank. Ted caught a 2 1/2 Leptodeira and a P. belli in the road bank and I caught four more P. belli, the largest measuring 72 mm SV plus 53 mm tail. A total of 7 Anolis of probably two species were caught. One type has V-shaped yellow crossbands on its back, while the other has a single, pale stripe from the neck, running to tail-tip. The stripe is bordered on either side by a thin, black line. One Sceloporus was collected along the road bank. It is largely green with regular black and light-brown checks over the entire dorsal body. It has a dark black neck band, a green throat, and light-orange vent spotted with black, including arms, legs, tail. Eleutherodactylus were commonly seen in the road cut. At about 3:00 P.M we drove down to where the lower bromeliads were, but found them to be dry for the most part. Probably, the way to efficiently collect more of the new Bolitoglossa will be night-driving the road at elevation 2700' during rains. The people living there say the rains begin in June, lasting until November. It supposedly rains daily in August and September. We left the Bolitoglossa locality at 7:00 P.M and drove towards Atoyac finding a baby Trimorphodon at about the 2000' level. Went through some inspection

Zeib, R.
1977

62 km. E. (by road to Puerto de Gallo) of Atoyac to Zihuatinejo, Guerrero, México

April 11 points and arrived in Zihuatinejo about 10:30 P.M. Stopped at the Bipes site 7 km SE of Tecpan and bought 35 more Bipes tridactylus. Also of interest is that all the P. belli collected in bromeliads were dry to the touch and many of the plants were 20' to 30' above the base of the tree, very high for a ground-dwelling salamander.

Zihuatinejo, Guerrero, México

April 12 Weather today slightly overcast, somewhat humid, warm, slight ocean breeze. Left Hotel Irma about 1:00 P.M. to drive to Petacalco where we searched for Bipes. On the way we noticed a 2 1/2' Ctenosaura basking on the highway. When we stopped to try to capture it, the animal retreated up the road bank and into a large, deep burrow in a thicket of Thorn Acacia, a very good home. On the way back from Petacalco we sited a similar Ctenosaura basking on the top of a pile of telephone poles. When we attempted to capture this animal, it retreated to within the pile. It seems that these large lizards grow large and remain alive because among other things, they have very secure dwellings. At Petacalco we found 12 Bipes, four of which were found three days prior to our arrival and were

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1977

Zihuatinejo, Guerrero, México

April 12 kept in jars. Two of these latter had been "scratched up" by a chicken near someone's shack and saved. The others had been dug up by a man plowing his field. The way we collected these *Bipes* is similar to the method at Tecpan de Galeana. One digs about the root system of a certain bush which has a single root mass about 1' to 3' in diameter with multiple stalks branching out from the base to a height of from 3'-4'. The plants have pinkish spherical flowers this time of year. We found most of the *Bipes* in the sand from within 1/2" to 4" distant of the taproot and not deeper than 4". However, I found the first *Bipes* in the center of the rootmass while splitting the mass with a pick (and also cut the *Bipes* in half, finding only the anterior portion). The *Bipes* are most like *canaliculatus* in appearance. The tail ranges from about 13%-18% of body length like *canaliculatus* and ~~has~~ the animal has four clawed toes and a smaller fifth toe, apparently unclawed. A *Microhyla* was dug up here, along with a 2' *Micrurus diastema?*. Two very "Anolis-looking" *Sceloporus utaformis* were collected on the ground. They seem to be intermediate between *Sceloporus* and *Sator* which is encountered on Cerralvo Island in the Gulf of California.

Seib, R.
1977

Zihuatinejo, Guerrero, México

April 12 A 5' foot *Masticophis mentovarious* was slaughtered hours before our arrived by some men working in a field. It is now preserved. An adult *Cnemidophorus* was dug up and a few juveniles were observed to be active. It remained overcast the entire day. We drove back to Zihuatinejo, arriving at 7:00 P.M and preserved all the Bipes until 10:45 P.M. We then collected some *Gehyra* on the walls of our hotel ate dinner at a fine restaurant, "La Tortuga La Rana."

April 13 Zihuatinejo to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México
We snorkled about some excellent rocks just below Hotel Irma this morning, encountering a diversity of marine species. The sky was still overcast and the ocean water chilled us after about 20 minutes. We then cleaned all the animals and prepared for our flight to La Paz. Arrived in La Paz at 8:15 P.M. There was rain in Mexico City, clear skies, but cool & windy in La Paz. We night-drove almost to the power station 50 km South (by Mex. hwy 1) of La Paz and returned, finding no herps on the road.

La Paz to Isla Espiritu Santo, Gulf of California, Baja California Sur, México

April 14 It was again windy this morning when we woke up, but it died down at about 11:30 A.M, returning at about 5:30 P.M. We took a boat

ib, R.
1977

La Paz to Isla Espiritu Santo, Gulf of California, Baja California Sur, México

April 14 to Isla Espiritu Santo which broke down before we left the bay at La Paz. We changed boats in the bay and arrived on the island at about 4:30 P.M. after having left La Paz at 2:15. We landed on a white sandy beach, totally free of garbage, and about 1/2 mile in extent. Above the beach is a 10'-15' high dune which extends back 20' to 50'. Behind this is a flattened area of powdery, dusty soil which extends about 200 meters, merging with a sloping gravel plain. The first Cardon appears here. This gravel plain merges with hills strewn with boulders which are often piled several feet deep. Here and there, eroded gullies cut through the boulder-strewn hills. The most common dune lizards are Uta and Callisaurus, but we also found Cnemidophorus maximus and C. hyperythrus. Out in the flats one encounters an extremely wary Dipsosaurus. In the hills are found Phyllodactylus unctus, Urosaurus, Sauromalus ater, Sceloporus. We managed to collect some Callisaurus and Uta late our first afternoon and dug up several Chilomeniscus punctisimus and one C. stramineus which is probably the first specimen from the island. Then we walked up to the rocks and caught two Sauromalus

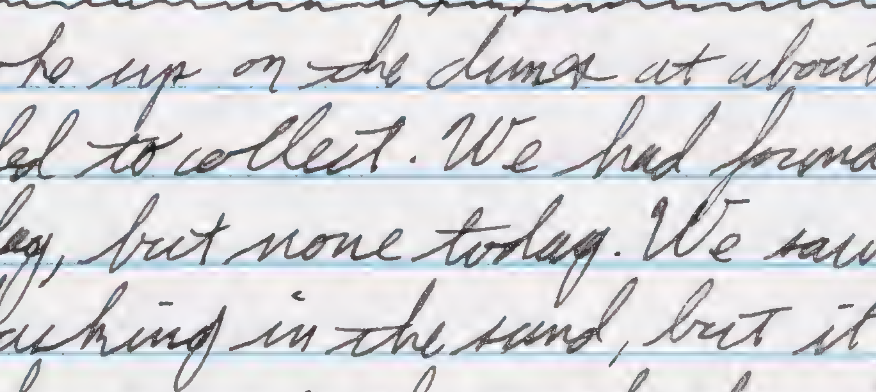
Seib, R.
1977

La Paz to Espiritu Santo Island, Gulf of California, Baja California Sur, México

April 14 in small rock cracks, and caught some geckos and *Urosaurus* here while lantern-walking. We caught some sand snakes while tracking them in the sand with the aid of our lanterns, but the snakes we found had always burrowed before we saw them. Our lights probably scared them. What we would find ~~so~~ was a perfect track which would just end suddenly, so we dug where it ended to find the snake. We also found tracks of bigger snakes which we thought to be from *Masticophis barbouri*.

Isla Espiritu Santo to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

April 15 We woke up on the dunes at about 7:30 A.M and proceeded to collect. We had found 10 *Chilomeniscus* yesterday, but none today. We saw a striped racer basking in the sand, but it got away. The only new animal caught here today was a *Cnemidophorus maximus*. Yesterday we had buried six can traps around a thicket of bushes and run two 40' strips of aluminum around the thicket, almost enclosing it.



Seib, R.

1977

Isla Espiritu Santo to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

April 15 The traps produced no lizards or snakes until we were ready to dig them up, at which point I scared up a Callisaurus which ran to the outside edge of the aluminum fence and followed it to a trap, and then fell into it. We left the island at ~~April~~ 12:35, arriving in La Paz at 1:30. The wind had died down this morning and didn't return, so we night drove 50 km south of La Paz to the power station, and then back and forth from the station — San Pedro — station, before finally turning back to La Paz. We found alive a Trimorphodon lyrophanes, Hypsiglena torquata, Chilomeniscus stramineus, ran over a C. stramineus, and found a DOR H. torquata, mostly between the power station and San Pedro.

La Paz to Rancho Buena Vista, Baja California Sur, México

April 16 We left La Paz 8:30 A.M to drive south on highway 1. Found a 6' DOR Masticophis flagellum at San Pedro. Later, found a DOR Trimorphodon (too rotten to preserve) and a seemingly fresh DOR Sonora ~~M~~ mosauri about 10' apart miles north of

At about 4:00 P.M on this hot and windless day, we drove south towards Miraflores and then along the dirt road to Boca

Seib, R.
1977

La Paz to Rancho Buena Vista, Baja California Sur, México

April 16 de la Sierra. We hiked up and along the causeway which brings irrigation water to the ranchos here. Along this spillway we noosed 19 Urosaurus nigricaudatus, 3 S. lichi (♀), Then walked up through the canyons where Ted noosed a Petrosaurus thallisina, two add to the two big males we had caught on the way to Rancho Buena Vista. (We also noosed a Dipsosaurus which are starting to come out). I caught a number of Hyla regilla and some Bufo punctatus near the stream. On the way back, some kids caught us a 3' Natrix. We encouraged them to catch us some animals, saying we would return the next afternoon to buy them. We then night drove a dirt road, hoping it would take us to Santiago, but it just led to some ranches so we came back to Miraflores seeing no reptiles and one fox. We then night-drove from Miraflores, north, on highway 1. Caught a live Lichanura trivirgata 29.8 miles south of San Bartolo. Then caught a live C. stramineus 50' beyond one too crushed to preserve 6.5 miles south of San Bartolo. Later we collected a Hypsiglena and found a crushed lyre snake just north of San Bartolo.

Seib, R.

1977

Rancho Buena Vista (Los Barilles), Baja California Sur, México

April 17 I woke up to a slightly overcast day which burned off rather quickly – 10:00 A.M. Ted and I drove down to the dirt road in Los Barilles and found many active Dipsosaurus. These are exceedingly wary of people, but not car- or noose-shy, and we were able to noose half a dozen from the window of my car. About 11:00 A.M we drove up to San Bartolo and hiked down into the wash about ½ mile south of there. The hurricane of last summer had destroyed all vegetation in the wash and left it featureless, but there are still some moderately lush canyons on the the sides where strangler figs thrive and trickles of water can be found. Here we noosed a number of Petrosaurus and Sceloporus of the undescribed species which is most closely related to S. pyrocephalus of Michoacan, Mexico. This is apparently the only S. on these canyon rocks and seems always to be restricted to giant boulders. Here we also found a few Dipsosaurus, Urosaurus, and Ctenosaurus. The high overcast returned at about 3:00 P.M, sending most lizards in except Callisaurus. The overcast remained all night. At about 5:00 P.M I drove to Boca de la Sierra to see what

Seib, R.

1977

Rancho Buena Vista (Los Barilles), Baja California Sur, México

April 17 the kids there had collected that day. They had a Dipsosaurus, some Cnemidophorus hyperythrus, Urosaurus, Sceloporus and Gerrhosaurus, and one Trimorphodon. I then drove all the way back without seeing any live snakes and one crushed 6' Masticophis. We expected to have great night-driving as it was warm and windless all night, but only found one Hypsiglena at R.B.V. and three Chilomeniscus at San Bartolo. We found two of these sand snakes asleep on the road not more than 50' apart. While we were collecting these, the third entered the road. It seemed strange, so we shined the spotlight on the surrounding area, but found nothing to obviously distinguish it from anywhere else. We drove well past San Bartolo, seeing nothing, then returned to the site in the wash where we had been today. Just about the wash we caught a male Phyllodactylus xanti crossing the road. But in the wash all we found was one more P. xanti and some Bufo punctatus. Strangely, I found several thousand daddy-long-leg spiders in clumps on one of the fig trees here. The spiders were so thick that occasionly clumps of a few hundred would drop to the ground and the tree it-

Feib, R.
1977

Rancho Buena Vista (Los Barilles), Baja California Sur, México

April 17 self was not visible in several places.

Rancho Buena Vista to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

April 18 It was again overcast when I woke up this morning, but when I drove down to Los Barilles, Dipsosaurus were already out (10:30 A.M.) We took a boat from La Ventana to Isla Cerralvo. Arrived at 4:30 P.M. after a 45 minute trip. Only spent two hours there. Caught one C. savagei and three Sator collecting in the dune areas. The bushes are much larger here than on Isla Espiritu Santo so it's difficult to rake for sand snakes. The vegetation past the dunes is also more difficult to walk through and in most places impenetrable. We night drove the dirt road from La Ventana to San Antonio seeing no herps although we found a very dead 5'/2 Masticophis flagellum on the way to the island that afternoon. Night-drove into La Paz finding only one C. cinctus 7 miles S. of La Paz. We did find about four giant centipedes with black heads. They were 6-7" long, sometimes sleeping on the road, and some would retreat to holes at the roadside leading underneath the asphalt. Weather warm and slightly humid, no moon.

Seib, R
1977

La Paz to Mulege, Baja California Sur, Mexico

April 19 Clear and hot in La Paz today. The kids brought in horned lizards and Bipes. We spent most of the day packing and preserving, changing money and buying supplies. Then we left La Paz about 3:30 P.M. and drove north. We saw a number of dead snakes on the road which were too dead too preserve. These were mostly big racers. We saw a live Phrynosoma at the edge of the road before Santa Rita. When Ted got out of the car and walked up to it, the animal lowered its head and body to the ground. This is a concealment type of defense as the animal can't rely upon speed. It casts no shadow and blends perfectly with the ground color. We drove on to Santa Rita where we found a freshly hit Salvadora (still alive). We night-drove from Villa Insurgentes to Mulege seeing our first DOR at Loreto, a C. cinctus. Soon after we found a Dor lyre, then another DOR sand snake. We found a live Bufo 44 miles south of Mulege. After that we saw about 50 pocket mice on the way into Mulege and colleted three. Arrived in Mulege at 11:50 P.M.

Leib, R.
1977

Mulege to Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, México

April 20 It was warm and clear this morning. 2.8 miles north of Mulege we noticed a Sauromalus basking on a rock and collected it. At San Ignacio that afternoon we collected a large (4" SV) Cnemidophorus hyperythrus. It was a male and had a dark orange ventral side from snout to vent. Stopping just past km post 110, we collected an adult male S. zosteromus in a trap we had buried last spring. At this locality (23.1 miles N. San Ignacio) we put in an additional 10 traps. We also put in 5 traps 16.3 miles N. of San Ignacio where it is still rocky before reaching the Viscaino desert sand. We found a sandy wash which was very narrow, but adequate for the traps. We drove out the road to El Arco and put six traps in a narrow wash in a rocky area 23.7 miles from the junction with the main highway. By then it was dark so we drove into Guerrero Negro for the night. Although it seemed cold and was quite windy, we collected a live 3' Arizona 9 miles E. of the junction with the main highway. The surrounding area here is lush cardon-yucca, typical of the Viscaino before one reaches the salt flats of Guerrero Negro. The Arizona has a faint dorsal pattern of light brown eliptical blotches running from side to side and smaller, interstitial blotches lower on the sides.

Leib, R.

1977

Guerrero Negro to Cataviñia, Baja California Norte, México

April 21 Warm, clear and windless in Guerrero Negro this morning. At 9:45 A.M. we went into town to get brakes fixed (air in the line again). All big Eleutherodactylus have died and many lower elevation animals that were in the ice chest died (4 Chilomeniscus). At about 1:00 P.M. we caught two Phrynosoma basking on the road 18.5 miles south of Rosarito. We caught one more 13 miles south of Rosarito, along with a Uta basking on a rock in the heat of the day. We stopped to bury eight traps in this lush desert area below the base of a rocky hill. We buried six more traps 7.5 miles south of Rosarito where the road first enters a shaded canyon with steep rock walls. Above our traps is a hawk's nest with several young. We drove on to the Bahia de los Angeles road and stopped at km post 2 where Ted has 5 cans buried. We collected 2 Uta and 1 Xantusia in traps and 1 Xantusia under yucca. Drove on to km 22 where I have 4 traps at the base of the rocks and 5 in the flats. Caught many lizards in these traps: 6 Cnemidophorus, 2 Petrosaurus repens, 2 Sceloporus, 6 Uta. There were no Urosaurus. There is a rock-dwelling one which lives here and I suspect they may never leave the rocks. We drove on to km post 43 (26.5 miles from Mex hwy 1) where I have 5 cans buried. In the traps we found 1 Cnemidophorus (gravid?), 1 Sceloporus, 2 sand

eib, R.
1977

Guerrero Negro to Catavinia, Baja California Norte, México

April 21 snakes. We put in 5 more traps on the opposite side of the road, then drove back 1/3 mile to a rock outcrop we had seen and buried 10 traps at the base in a linear fashion ~~extending~~ several hundred yards. We then drove (it was now twilight) to Bahía de los Angeles where I have four traps buried in a canyon. We collected 2 Uta in a trap and 2 Phyllodactylus xanti on some rocks. Night drove back to Mex hwy 1 on this warm, windless night, seeing no herps. Night drove to Catavinia finding a live, DOR. Arizona. It has a much more distinct pattern than the one from El Arco and is darker, but the eliptical blotches are not as regular. ~~We also~~ (32.8 miles S. Catavinia). We found a live Hypsiglena 11.7 miles south of Catavinia. We stopped at Nueva Chappala where I have 7 traps buried in the sand near a rock hill and collected 1 Cnemidophorus, 5 Sceloporus, and 3 Uta in the traps. Stopped at the dry lake 12.7 miles south of Catavinia where I have three traps near creosote bushes. Two traps are near the same bush. One can had 6 Sceloporus and one Uta, while the can near it had only 1 Sceloporus. The can further away had a Chilomeniscus. We heard Hyla cadaverina calling at Catavinia and collected a small series of over 20. Saw and heard no Bufo. Arrived at Catavinia 11:00 P.M.

eib, R.

1977

Catavinia to Burbank, California, U.S.A.

April 22 We woke up to a highly overcast day, but it was warm enough to go shirtless at 7:30 A.M. Ted and I walked from the Hotel El Presidente down to the wash where the really large "Petrosaurus" boulders are. S. orcutti and P. mearnsi are wary lizards here, and we caught none in the half hour we spent. We did collect 2 rock Urosaurus and some Uta. Not many lizards were out (probably because the sun had not broken through (11:00 A.M.)). We then started to drive north, but stopped to collect a chuckwalla in the rocks on the outskirts of town. We stopped again at the station where I buried can traps in the boulders out of Santa Ines. None of Ted's traps had produced an animal yet, but my three-week-old traps contained a Cnemidophorus, some S. zosteromus and S. orcutti (young), and seven Uta. We continued to drive north, stopping at roadside establishments for cold drinks. The people say it has not become fully warm yet, so I'm hoping it will be warm enough for good night-driving on my next trip. The moon has been in a crescent for the last two nights, so after the full moon it should be perfect. We stopped to check my cans in the canyon where the northernmost Cirio trees are

Seib, R.
1977

Catavinia to Burbank, California, U.S.A.

April 22 found (10.0 miles S. El Rosario). All five traps had animals in them, including a trap which had three species (Cnemidophorus, Sceloporus, Uta). But these were the only species collected. One trap having a dead agave for a cover had a nest of quail living around the can and under the cover. It also contained two whip-tails. The sky was clearer here, but still high overcast. We drove on to a mile north of El Rosario where I have my northern-most traps (3). They had no animals yet, possibly because it has not fully warmed up here. We saw DOR Pituophis and Masticophis between San Quintin and Ensenada (5-7) and collected a live Pituophis before Ensenada and before dusk. Crossed the border, ate dinner, and arrived in Burbank 12:15 A.M. Border crossings are apparently jammed on nights of weekends. It took us more than a half hour to get to the booth once we were at the border. Weather over-cast and about 70°F.

Burbank to San Francisco

April 23 Drove home on this warm, clear Spring day.

Seib, R.

1977

San Francisco to San Diego.

May 2 I drove with friend Mark on this clear day to San Diego and stayed near the border.

San Diego to Catavina, Baja California Norte México

May 3 We drove south this morning and stopped to collect in the sand dunes of Colonia Guerrero from 1:00 P.M to 2:15 P.M. It was quite windy, but there were clear skies. We collected 6 Anniella and a Uta. We found a fresh DOR Pituophis at San Quintin (2:45 P.M) and preserved it. Stopped to collect in the dunes at El Socorro from 3:45 – 4:45 P.M. We got 2 Anniella and a Uta. I checked my can trap stations north & south of El Rosario, but they were all empty. The moon rose a few minutes after total darkness, but it was too cold to do much more night-driving anyway. At the wash of Catavina we heard about 50 Hyla cadaverina calling and eye-shined about 100, including two females which are smaller and light beige colored. We camped in the wash. Lantern walking produced no herps other than Hyla.

Catavina to junc. with road to Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

May 4 We drove 10 miles north to the can trap place and found a Sceloporus, Uta, and Chilomeniscus in the 12 traps. It was cold and there were no active lizards. Turning dead Cirios produced some Sceloporus (including orcutti), Uta, Xantusia and a Tantilla. Most of the lizards were found by raking in the leaf litter, but

Seib, R.

1977

Cataviña to junc. with road to Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

May 4 the Tantilla was basking on the surface underneath a thin piece of Cirio which was under a bush. It started to rain lightly, so we decided to drive south. We stopped a mile south of Cataviña in a wash area but found only a Xantusia. We stopped 35 miles north of El Crucero at a boulder outcrop and put in 10 cans which took about 1 1/2 hours. Lizards were active. I saw and tried to noose both ~~Petrosaurus~~ Petrosaurus repens and P. mearnsi. I did noose a Urosaurus and two Uta. We drove south to Nueva Chapalla where there are 7 cans in the sand at the base of a hill and collected 2 S. zosteromus and Uta in the cans. It was cold and just dark now. The road was cold. There was no moon, a light breeze. We found only a freshly-hit DOR glossy snake 49 miles north of the junction where we camped while night driving. Stayed at the trailer park there. 80 Pesos - hot showers from 6:30 A.M - 10:30 P.M.

13 ~~miles~~ Km. N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Punta Prieta to Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, México

May 5 We drove out the road to Bahía de los Angeles, stopping at can trap localities. At Km 1 There were 2 Uta, a Cnemidophorus hyperythrus and a Xantusia. There was a low, thick overcast. At Km. 22 all nine cans had been dug up and removed; still cold and overcast, no active lizards. At the rock outcrop a mile south of Km. 43 we stopped where Ted Papenfuss and I had put 10

Seib, R.

1977

13 km N. (by Mex hwy 1) of Punta Prieta to Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, Mexico

May 5 cans last April. There were five big whiptails, some Sceloporus (both species), Uta, Chilomeniscus and a 10" Leptotyphlops, the only snake other the sand snakes to be collected in our traps. We moved up the road to the creosote flats and found only two Whiptails and a S. zosteromus in 10 cans. Clear, hot windy hear. We drove south on Mex hwy 1, stopping to collect in a wash at Santo Dominguito. We found no active lizards but collected 2 Xantusia under dead Agave. I found a S. orcutti on a rock under and Agave, but it got away. Mark found a 2'-2½' Crotalus ruber while walking through the wash and it was gentle and easily collected. It was asleep at the base of of shrub (1' high, 3' diameter) but rattled as he walked by. It was quite overcast. We stopped 2.5 miles south of Rosarito where I had collected a Gerrhonotus on my last trip but got only 2 Xantusia this time in more than an hour of collecting. 9.2 miles south of Rosarito we checked a can trap locality with 6 traps which produced 1 S. orcutti, 1 S. zosteromus, 6 Uta, 3 Cnemidophorus tigris, 1 C. labialis and a large Bufo punctatus. We added four more traps to this locality. We stopped at a can trap locality 14 miles south of Rosarito with 8 traps, but collected only 2 S. zosteromus, 1 S. orcutti and 2 Uta. I found my first Tarantula hawk in a can trap and pickled it in alcohol. We night drove

Seib, R.

1977

13 km N. (by Mex. hwy 1) of Punta Prieta to Guerrero Negro, Baja California Norte, México

May 5 from Guerrero Negro to El Arco finding no snakes. It was cold. I checked the cans at El Arco which produced 5 Sceloporus (1 orcutti?), 3 Uta and a Chilomeniscus.

Guerrero Negro to San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, México

May 6 At 9:30 A.M. We left G. N. and headed toward San Ignacio. There was a dense overcast again and it was cool. I stopped at Viscaino (paved road) asking for horned lizards and while I was there a kid brought me an adult Cnemidophorus tigris. I left them a sack, saying I would return after 10 days. I also took the gravel road to Ejido Emiliano Zapata and left them a bag for Phrynosoma. I checked the 11 cans at Jobi Bipes locality 23.1 mi N. San Ignacio, but there were only 3 S. zosteromus and 2 Uta. The five cans 16.3 miles N. of San Ignacio were more interesting having a Urosaurus. This is the only Urosaurus I've gotten in cans. We stopped at San Ignacio around 3:00 and made camp. Under my first rock I caught a Leptotyphlops, but 2 additional afternoon hours of collecting produced nothing. In the afternoon we drove to Santa Rosalia and night-drove back to San Ignacio. It was clear and warm, but we saw no snakes on the road.

San Ignacio to Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, México

May 7 In the morning I spent 2 hours searching for garter snakes along the oasis, but found no snakes. I did see a few hundred bull frogs which would croak and hop into the water as I approached.

Seib, R.
1977

San Ignacio to Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, México

May 7 — I noosed 4 Urosaurus and a Cnemidophorus hyperythrus then drove down the highway past Santa Rosalia to a gravel road which took me to Santa Agueda. I met some kids who guided me through orchard and rocks and mesquite thickets and other sites here where there is water year-round. We collected about 20 Urosaurus, 3 S. orcutti, a Hypsiglena, some frogs and toads. One kid had some preserved snakes in a jar and I took a Chilomeniscus that had hardened well. We also found one skink with a bright red tail, but the kids immediately killed it, so it is now preserved. At dark Mark and I lantern-walked until 10:00 P.M. We collected about 15 adult Bufo and 20 adult Hyla. I was stung on the hand by a wasp that I found in my hair. We found a pond with about two hundred Hyla regilla sitting on the moss. It was a spectacular scene as the pond had less than 30 square feet of moss.

May 8 — The sun rose just after 5:30. It is clear and warm. We had made fast friends with people of this village and they gave us an empty house to sleep in and preserve animals. I went out at 7:00 A.M. and collected some more Urosaurus, Uta, Bufo, Hyla, Sceloporus, some Cnemidophorus hyperythrus and a Masticophis flagellum. At 10:00 I walked out to a rock cliff at the edge of the Pueblo and collected 2 of 3 Petrosaurus I was able to find. That took 1½ hours. We then left Santa Agueda and drove to Loreto. We might

Seib, R.

1977

Santa Agueda to Loreto Baja California Sur, México

May 8 drove forth to Puerto Escondido finding only a live Hypsiglena torquata which I ran over.

Loreto to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

May 9 We spent most of the day in Loreto with car trouble, then drove to La Paz in the afternoon. We night drove south to San Pedro finding a Hypsiglena and a Trimorphodon and also found a leaf nose snake in La Paz on the way to the trailer park.

May 10 We spent the morning in Rudy's trailer park preserving animals and trying to encourage kids to get 100 Bipes and some Phrynosoma. Spent the afternoon relaxing on a beach and then night drove to El Triunfo finding 2 sand snakes, a spotted night snake and in San Pedro we caught a 3 foot long king snake. The king snake layed six eggs in the bag, but escaped through a small hole.

May 11 La Paz to Playa La Bonanza, Isla Espiritu Santo, Baja California Sur, México

We passed most of the day with car trouble, but at 4:30 P.M. took a boat out to the Island. It was windy and overcast and got cold at night. We found one animal lantern walking, a banded gecko.

May 12 I woke up early to a fully overcast day. The thick cloud cover lasted until dark when the wind came up and blew it away. I walked two miles from our camp to some ~~tall~~ hills made of boulders, finding a Salvadora. I saw its tail

Seib, R.
1977

La Paz to Playa La Bonanza, Isla Espiritu Santo, Baja California Sur, México

May 12 disappear into a bush and eventually scared it out and pinned it. At the rocks I noosed a chuckawalla out of its crack and caught the only Petrosaurus and rock Sceloporus I was to see. I caught about a dozen geckos by flaking rocks off the boulders and caught a bat under a cap rock. In the late afternoon I noosed 7 Dipsosaurus. It was quite easy, because many of them would run almost to a bush when they saw me, and then wait. Others would run into the bush, but could be ~~noosed~~ out. They are not at all noose-shy. I also noosed a S. zosteromus. Lantern walking in the rock area produced only a Phyllodactylus unctus.

Isla Espiritu Santo to La Paz Baja California Sur, México

May 13 This morning I walked back to the rocks. It was clear, hot, and windless all day. I caught some Callisaurus, a Urosaurus, some more ~~[illegible]~~ Phyllodactylus and Dipsosaurus and a Salvadora at 11:00 AM. I saw no more Petrosaurus or Sceloporus and never saw a Cnemidophorus maximus. Species seen, but not collected were Uta stansburiana and C. hyperythrus. The boat picked us up by 3:00 and to us to La Paz. We were quite ~~sunburned~~ sunburned upon arrival and didn't night drive.

May 14 We spent the morning preserving and organizing to leave and head south. We tried again to have the kids get lizards, then went into town

Seib, R.
1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

May 14 — to do some wash which took about 3 hours. We went back to the trailer park and preserved the 47 Bipes the kids had brought in during the last several days. Around 5:00 P.M., I drove to a point 40 km. N. of La Paz (by Mex Hwy 1) to lantern walk for geckos. I checked out a small canyon before dark and found a large spotted night snake under a rock. During 1½ hours of lantern walking I only saw 5 geckos, 4 of which I caught. They came out about 9:30 - 9:45, well after total darkness. I also found a leaf nose snake in the sand here. Night driving back to La Paz I found a DOR Chilomeniscus stramineous. Unfortunately it was already too dead to pickle. This was 37 km. N. (by Mex hwy 1) of La Paz. No other snakes were seen on the way into La Paz.

La Paz to San Bartolo, Baja California Sur, México

May 15 — We left La Paz at 9:00 A.M. It was overcast still, so a cool drive. Just past San Bartolo we stopped to collect some big whiptails and managed to noose two (a pair) in about 1½ hours. We spent the day relaxing on a beach by Los Barilles and night drove back to San Bartolo catching a 4½' rat snake and a spotted night snake.

Seib, R.
1977

San Bartolo to Los Barilles, Baja California Sur, México

May 16 We spent the day relaxing again and I went to El Colo and noosed six *Petrosaurus*. It was a nice warm night with no wind so we night drove 50 km to the North, but found nothing.

Los Barilles to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

May 17 We swam at Punta Pescadero this morning and noosed some *Dipsosaurus* and a *Ctenosaura* on the way out of the car window. Drove back to La Paz where the kids had gotten only 2 *Bipes* and a *Phrynosoma*.

May 18 La Paz to Santa Agueda, Baja California Sur, México

Left La Paz early and drove to a point 40 km. NE (by Mex hwy 19) of La Paz where I had collected geckos a couple nights earlier. I was looking for *S. orcutti* and *C. tigris* because this point seems a likely southern part of their ranges. I found none, but noosed a *Dipsosaurus* and killed two *C. hyperythrus* with slingshot. Drove all the way to Santa Agueda, arriving at 5:00 P.M. Collected some frogs and toads and slept in the same house they had given us last time.

Santa Agueda to a point 9.1 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito Baja California Norte, México

May 19 We drove North again today, finding a *Sceloporus* and 2 *C. tigris* in the can traps 14 miles S (by Mex. hwy 1) of Rosarito. We had stopped at El Arco and found a *Phrynosoma* on the road in to town. The people at Viscaino had only 6 *Phrynosoma*, while the people

Seib, R.

1977

Santa Aguedas to a point 9.2 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, Baja California Norte, México

May 19 at Emiliano Zapata had none and were using the snake sack as a pillow case. Stopping at our final destination where we camped, we checked the can traps and found several Uta, Sceloporus, Whiptails, and an Alligator lizard. This is a first again for a can trap. We night drove about 35 miles to the North, but found no snakes on the road. It was quite cold.

9.2 miles S (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito, to Bahia de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México.

May 20 I poked around the area of the campsite this morning until about 11:00 A.M. It looks good for Petrosaurus, but may be too coastal. I saw at least three Sceloporus orcutti, but they were all quite wary and I had no chance to catch them. I did noose 2 Uta and sling shot one C. labialis which was just stunned and perfectly alive when I picked it up. We then drove north and towards Bahia de los Angeles, stopping at Km post 32 where my 9 cans were stolen. I replaced one by the rocks where the Petrosaurus had been caught in April. I noosed 4 Urosaurus and saw no other reptiles. It was quite hot: 1:00 - 2:45 P.M. Then drove to final destination and camped.

Seib, R.

1977

Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México.

May 21 We woke up early and checked a can trap area 4.4 miles W. (by road) of the town, finding a Uta, a Cnemidophorus tigris, and a Chilomeniscus. In another hour and a half (10:00-11:30) we caught a Sauromalus, a Callisaurus, and a Crotaphytus collaris, respectively. Then drove on to km. post 43. where ~~we~~ we found a banded gecko in a can trap, another first. And up a kilometer in the ~~[illegible]~~ rock area we got a Tantilla in a can trap, among other things. Then drove back to the town and spent the rest of the day checking live animals and preserving. We night drove at dusk to a point 36 km (by road) from the junction near Punta Prieta without finding anything. We turned around after passing a rocky hill which came nearly to the road. Most of the road is not good for night driving because of the big ditches on either side, but this stretch lacks the big ditches. Turning around we found a small Bufo, 2 Coleonyx, a leaf nose snake, and a Rosy Boa. The rosy had been run over by the car in front of me and was still alive. All else was alive. We turned around after about 5 miles and went back to km. 36 and returned home. We found no more until we reached town where we saw a 2½' DOR Crotalus ruber. It was 82°F, windless, and the

Seib, R.

1977

Bahía de los Angeles, Baja California Norte, México

May 21 moon was only 2 nights old. The rosy was not like the Mexican desert rosy or the coastal rosy, but most like the Desert Rosy, L. t. gracia. It appears to be female.

Bahía de los Angeles to Isla Piojo, Baja California Norte, México and return

May 22 I woke up at 5:45 and talked with many of the tourists here (at Casa Diaz) who were leaving to fish this morning. It was light and colorful already, but the sun had not yet risen over Angel de la Guarda Island. At 8:00 I took a boat out to Isla Piojo (bird lice), arriving at 8:30 A.M. I climbed up to the plateau and walked along a ravine where I saw about 60-75 Pellican nests. The adult birds would fly off and leave the one or two young (once I saw three in a nest. They were at all stages of developement, but not many tiny ones. In all, I saw about 300-400 nests in the 2 1/2 hours I was there. Walking further up I saw about 8 Sauromalus running away from me. They were about 300 meters away and disappeared over the other side of the plateau. I learned that I had to keep low and try to surprise them by coming over small ridges. I did this twice successfully. The first time I began to excavate the hole the lizard had entered when I heard a rattle. I looked in and

Seib, R.
1977

Bahía de los Ángeles to Isla Piojo, Baja California Norte, México, and return

May 22 nothing but an adult speckled rattlesnake. I bagged it, then looked into another compartment of the hole and saw three tails. The male, who had a perfect tail, had led me to his harem. On my next successful ridge, I looked below to see a male charging down off a hill, into a ravine, up the next hill to a plateau, and wait. I carefully sneaked up to it (it was about 200 meters away) until my hand was but 1/2 meter from grabbing it, when it dashed off with incredible speed about another 100 meters and flew off the cliff, landing about 30 meters below where it crawled under a rock. I descended and looked under the crack, finding two tails. The male (who had a broken tail) had led me to his female. On my way back to the boat, I casually peeked into a few cracks while passing and noticed a small rattlesnake which I noosed out of its hole. Left the island at 11:00, arriving home at 11:40 A.M. I relaxed the rest of the day and cleaned some fish (Mojarra) that the boatmen had given me and filleted three others (Cabrilla) my neighbors had given me. There was a very light wind today. The wind died down at Casa Díaz and it was 85°F all night. We drove out to the place

Seib, R.
1977

May 22 — Bahía de los Angeles to Isla Piojo, Baja California Norte, México and return

where we night drove last night and it was 10°F cooler and somewhat windy. The moon was brighter. One could drive without headlights. No small snakes or banded geckos were to be found. We reached Km. post 43 just after twilight and went back and forth over the road where we caught the rosy last night three times (a total of six passes, therefore). We caught a live rosy on our fourth pass. Also picked up four toads, but saw nothing on the way into town.

May 23 — Bahía de los Angeles to Cataviña, Baja California Norte, México

It was overcast inland today. We left L.A. Bay at 7:45 and drove straight to Guerrero Negro in Baja Ca. Sur. We had sent a telegram to Ted Papenfuss, asking him to meet us here instead of at San Ignacio, but we were early, so we drove all the San Ignacio, meeting Ted at his Bipes site at Km 111 at 12:00 Noon. He had not, in fact, recieved our telegram, so it is fortunate we drove south. With Ted we Bob Murphy and three other students from UCLA. We went to San Ignacio to look for garter snakes. While there, I noosed 3 Urosaurus and a Callisaurus and saw a Masticophis flagellum and a pair of S. orcutti. Murphy stunned a Callisaurus with a rubber band. We drove north to Guerrero Negro for an

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1977

Bahía de los Angeles to Cataviña, Baja California Norte, México

May 23 early dinner, arriving about 4:00 P.M. Drove north to Cataviña, checking my can traps along the way. At my station 9.2 miles S. (by Mex hwy 1) of Rosarito I caught my first Hypsiglena in a trap. This locality has also produced a Gerrhonotus and a Bufo. At the big rock outcrop south of Cataviña where P. mearnsi and P. repens occur sympatrically, we got a P. mearnsi, a Chilomeniscus, 2 Cnemidophorus and other species in the can. Murphy and the UCLA students were driving 5 minutes behind Ted & Mark & I. They picked up a live Arizona elegans before the rock outcrop & apparently crossed the road just after we passed. We stopped again at the northernmost of the three dry lakes to check my three cans which had 2 S. zosteromus and 5 Uta. Bob Murphy's car had found two rare snakes that entered the road after we passed, a Trimorphodon and a Rhinocheilus lecontei. If they had not been behind us at 10:30 on this cool, moonlit night, I would have thought conditions were poor for large as well as small snakes. Arrived Cataviña about 11:00 P.M. and collected Hyla and Bufo before camping in the wash I camped in my first night of this same trip.

Leib, R.
1977

Cuteriviña to Bakersfield, California

May 24 It was cool today. In the morning I gave Murphy all the Coleonyx and the Leptotyphlops He said the Coleonyx from Espiritu Santo was a new Island record. Murphy and students photographed many of the animals, then we drove North.

Bakersfield to San Francisco, California

May 25 Drove home this cool, cloudy day dropping Mark off in Pleasanton and Jell at the Oakland Airport where he had left his car to fly to UCLA.

Seib, R.

1977

Berkeley to Los Angeles, California

July 17 Left home 9:00 A.M., arriving LA 5:00 P.M. Ted Papenfuss and I have bought a 1970 VW bus in an attempt to avoid high rental car costs. The VW also has high clearance and room for extra ice chests and collecting equipment. I've just adjusted the valves and change the oil and hope to keep regular maintainance The car has 99,000 miles, so we'll see how well an eight-year old car fairs on a 2-month expedition. It was about 95°F in the valley, but cooler in L.A. We stopped at UCLA to see George Gorman. He gave us PPS and vials for preserving albumin and tissue of Anolis.

Los Angeles to Santa Inez, Baja California Norte, México

July 18 It was quite a while before we left for the border, so we didn't cross until 5:00 P.M. South of Manadero there was an active ground squirell at 6:10 P.M. even though it was heavily overcast (about 60°F). It wasn't totally dark until 8:45 and there was a small sliver of moon low on the horizon. We had seen two dead Pituophis by this time. About 10 mi north

Seib, R.
1977

July 18 Los Angels to Santa Inez, Baja California Norte, México
of Colonia Guerrero, a coyote crossed the road. It was in a semi-abandoned agricultural area. We collected a DOR Rhinocheilus which was probably killed the previous night 2.2 miles N (by road) of Camalu. We saw a very dead Lampropeltis 5 miles South (by road) of San Quintin. We collected an Arizona 20 miles N. (by road) of El Rosario. At El Rosario we checked my traps in the dark and found 2 of them dug out by coyotes or foxes. There was a live Cnemidophorus tigris, Sceloporus zosteromus a dead C. tigris and a dead Tantilla (a first for this area). Driving on we found three Hypsiglena 45.3, 37.2, and 4.1 miles N. (by Mex hwy 1) respectively of Santa Inez. Also, there was a very crushed C. ruber 36.4 miles N. of Santa Inez. We arrived at Cataviña (Santa Inez) at about 1:30 and camped in the wash below the Parador. I went out alone to collect a Mid-July sample of Hyla cadaverina and got 15. There were several hundred newly metamorphosed young and a few calling adult males. Went to sleep about 2:15 A.M.

Seib, R

1977

Santa Inez to Guerero Negro, Baja California Sur, México

[Ju]ly 19 When we woke this morning it was quite hot at 7:10. It wasn't worth wearing any more than cut-offs and boots. We preserved the frog and snakes and drove up to 9 miles N of Cataviña where I have my traps. We took photographs of all my trap sites today using two cameras. One camera used film for color slides (ASA 25); the other was for black and white prints (ASA 160). At the first trap site we got:

6 Uta
1 S. zosteromus
2 S. orcutti
1 C. tigris

from the 14 traps. Also seen were: S. orcutti, Callisaurus, P. mearnsi, Uta, and Sauromalus. We then drove to the first dry lake 12.9 miles S (by road) of Cataviña and got

2 C. cinctus
2 Uta
1 S. zosteromus

out of 3 traps. The Uta were newly hatched. We then drove to the rock out-crop 18.5 miles S. (by road) of Cataviña and got

2 P. mearnsi
2 dead C. cinctus
1 Urosaurus
2 Uta
1 Phyllodactylus

Seib, R.
1977

Santa Inez to Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, México

July 19 out of 10 cans. This is a first for Phyllodactylus in can traps. I wedged 4 cans in between shaded rocks, which is something I haven't tried before. We then drove to Nueva Chapalla and got:

1 Cnemidophorus tigris
1 S. zosteromus

out of 7 traps. Four of the cans were dug out and without lids. We then drove to one of Ted's old trap sites which we hadn't found for over a year 41.5 S. (by road) of Cataviña and got:

2 C. tigris (also 2 dead)
1 Uta (" ")
2 Crotophytus wislizeni (dried specimens)

out of 4 traps. I spotted several Sauromalus and a large Petrosaurus. We then drove to a point 1 km. E (by road to Bahia de los Angeles) of the junction with Hwy 1 and got:

4 Xantusia (2 under yucca)
1 Uta

in 5 traps. (Also some dead C. tigris). We drove another ten km to the site where 9 of my traps had been stolen, but where I had replaced one in which I found a P. repens once, and got:

1 S. orcutti.

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1977

Santa Inez to Guererro Negro, Baja California Sur, México

July 19 We then drove to a point 4.5 miles (by road) of Bahía de los Angeles and checked 4 traps which were empty. We drove to a point 2.5 miles (by road) of Bahía de los Angeles (on the coast and put in 6 traps. It was about 100°F and quite humid and miserable. We had a fruit juice in town and drove back to a point 14 miles W (by road where I have 10 traps in the creosote flat and 10 in the rocks and found:

1 S. orcutti
1 S. zosteromus (dead hatchling, not preserved)
5 Uta
1 Coleonyx (same can as last spring)
2 Sauromalus (adult females; one laid 11 eggs in trap)
4 Chilomeniscus (dead, not preserved)
2 Leptotyphlops (dried and taken)

We added another 7 cans in the rocky area and headed for Guerrero Negro. The engine caught on fire 10 miles North of Rosarito and we put the fire out with water. Many parts were ruined, so I hitched a ride to Rosarito and found someone to tow me (illegally) to Rosarito. Someone else drove us to Guerrero Negro where we spent the night.

Seib, R.
1977

Guerrero Negro, Baja California Sur, México

July 20 I talked to a Green Angel this morning about fixing the car. He and his partner drove us out to Rosarito around 11:00 A.M. and looked at the engine. They drove up to Punta Prieta to get parts to fix the car and returned about 6:00 P.M. In the meantime, I hired someone to drive me to my trap sites 9.2 miles (by road) of Rosarito and 14 miles S. (by road) of Rosarito. At the first place I found 3 live S. gertschi; a live and 4 dead C. hyperythrus (labialus), some Uta, and Chilomeniscus, and a live shrew which we have alive in a gallon jar. We've given it a Uta and some meat. At the other locality there were some S. zosteromus, some Uta some C. labialis. I got back at 4:00 P.M. Ted and I wandered in different directions between 5:00 P.M and 6:00 P.M and only found 1 Uta and 2 Xantusia between us. I pickled some scorpions. The green angels worked on our car until 8:30 before finally towing us in.

Seib, R.
1977

July 21

Guerrero Negro to San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

One (this one) would not often think of the desert or semi-desert in mid July as a "cold" place. Yesterday at Rosarito we had our shirts off and were hot, but around 7:00 P.M. I had put on thermal underwear, a sweatshirt, and a jacket and was not warm. It's 10:30 A.M. and I'm wearing the same three items and am not fully warm, but it rarely is warm in Guerrero Negro. The green angels have been working on the car since 8:00 A.M. this morning, but it won't start yet. At 2:00 P.M. our car car was running at a total cost of about $100.00 (U.S.). So we drove off into the vizcaino and about half-way to San Ignacio the car sputtered and stopped. It turned out we needed a new distributor cap. We made it to San Ignacio about 5:00 P.M. and prepared for a taxi to take one of us into Guerrero Negro at 6:30 A.M. to search for a part. It was warm here, about 95°F, but not humid. While Ted showered, I walked through the date palms to a rocky cliff (7:15 – 7:30). I saw a male S. orcutti basking in the sun on the cliff. The sun set about 7:12 P.M. Then I caught 3/5 Urosaurus I saw, A large male, a smaller gravid female with a bright orange dewlap, and a hatchling, about

Seib, R.
1977

Guerrero Negro to San Ignacio, Baja California Sur, Mexico

July 21 2 cm. Snout-Vent. Urosaurus have long tails which must be necessary for balance, speed, and overall survival. The male has a totally regenerated tail from the base which impresses me because some Sauromalus I've collected just from stubs over their broken tails. I also collected a hatchling S. zosteromus, 3 cm. S-V. The hatchlings were both seen and caught on the ground, while the adults were active on the warm bases of the palm trees. On the way into San Ignacio we had checked two can trap sites. The first, 22.1 miles N (by road) of San Ignacio had never produced much, but this time there were 2 S. zosteromus, and 3 C. tigris. One of the tigris was so big that it lunged from the can when I removed the cover. There were also two Uta and no dead herps. At the second place, 15.6 miles N. (by road) of San Ignacio, ~~there~~ were again no dead. There was an adult C. hyperythrus and a Urosaurus (one of two places where Urosaurus consistently enter traps). Ted and I lantern walked from 8:00 - 9:30 P.M. in the rock area behind the hotel and town, collecting 3 Phyllodactylus and a Crotalus enyo. We also an active, adult Urosaurus and a sleeping Petrosaurus (thalassinus-type) in a crack.

Seib, R.
1977

San Ignacio to Santa Rosalia, Baja California Sur, Mexico

July 22 We left town at 11:30 and our car broke down 19 km from Santa Rosalia. It's now 5:10 P.M. and we've just been towed into town. It's not very hot (80°) here, but it's fairly humid. There is moderate cloud cover and a light wind. Some whitecaps.

Santa Rosalia to Ciudad Constitucion, Baja California Sur, Mexico

July 23 An old American who's just hiking around Baja stayed and worked on our car for the last 24 hours. It's now 2:00 P.M. and the car works. 40 miles N. (by road) of Loreto we picked up a DOR Masticophis flagellum. 20 miles S. of Loreto we found several adult S. orcutti basking on small rocks and we collected two. We also saw an adult Dipsosaurus on the road here. Just past this area is a large, cleared, cultivated area. Arrived in Ciudad Constitucion at 7:30 P.M., but could go no further because our headlights were out of order.

Ciudad Constitución to La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

July 24 We left at 8:00 A.M. on our way to La Paz. At about 9:00 A.M. the rocks on the road edge were occupied by Cnem., Phryn., Callisaurus, and Scelop. By 10:00 A.M. several Dipsosaurus had entered the road. We caught one Phrynosoma 48 miles S. (by road)

R. Seib
1977

Ciudad Constitución to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

July 24 — of C. Constitución. Arrived in La Paz about 11:30 A.M. We went snorkeling in the late afternoon out past the ferry terminal. All the beaches were crowded with people, probably because it was Sunday. Warm and humid all night.

July 25 — La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

We rose at 6:15 A.M. to collect lizards with the kids. It was already hot, but not yet humid. We went out at 7:30 and collected until 9:45, finding only 17 from which Ted took temperatures and other field data. I caught some horned lizards and weighed and measured them to compare against the one from North of La Paz and large series from the La Paz area. The Phryn. from north of here is quite a bit larger than the ~~four~~ four individuals collected today. In the afternoon we went into town to get our car better-fixed (very expensive in La Paz). Then we preserved lizards and prepared equipment to take to Todos Espiritu Santo tomorrow. Went night driving at 18:00, finding only an adult, live, Crotalus enyo just entering the road 11.7 miles N. (by road) of El Triunfo (8:45 P.M.). Large volume of traffic for this road which is usually quite by 8:30 P.M. Moon bigger than half tonight.

Seib, R.

1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

July 26 Rose early again today, finding perhaps 35 Bipes, several horned lizards and an adult Salvadora which was dug up. All this by 11:00 A.M. Fixed car at (VW) and spent the rest of the day making the super-hassle ferry reservations for tomorrow. Nite drove from 8:00-10:00 finding nothing. Moon high and bright.

La Paz, ~~Baja~~ to Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México

July 27 Rose early to dig Bipes. Went into town early to confirm ferry reservations and wait for hours. Came back to El Sombrero to weigh, measure, tie tags, and pickle about 60 Bipes. All that is alive now is the Salvadora. Rush, rush rush to get to the ferry terminal an hour late (3:00 P.M.), only to wait for two hours for the ship to leave.

Seib, R.
1977

Mazatlan to Guadalajara, Jalisco, México

July 28 The ship arrived in town at 13:00 after a 20 hour trip. So we began driving to go as far as we could get on our way to Tapachula, Chiapas. It's sort of a nightmarish drive from Mazatlan to Tepic, Nayarit, and always takes a lot longer than one plans. At 20:50 hours we caught a live, newborn Boa constrictor 22 miles before Ixtlan, Nayarit, on the road, in the lower limits of pine-oak forest. It was dry, but the moon was obscured by cloud cover. We also collected a DOR Trimorphodon 16 miles before Magdalena. There was a Bufo on the road and Hyla smithi were calling. Arrived in Guadalajara about 23:30.

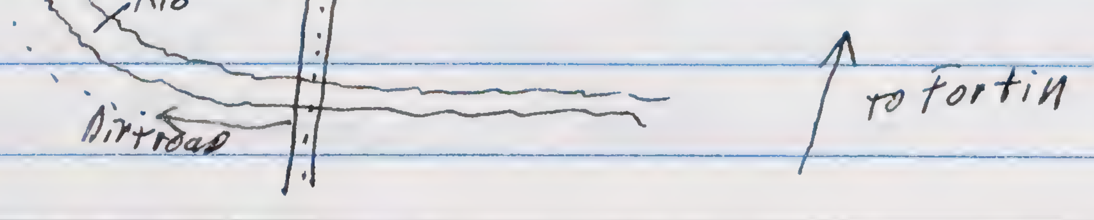
Guadalajara to Mexico City, Distrito Federal, México

July 29 We spent one hour in the market this morning, then left for Mexico City at about 11:30. We drove until 22:00 which includes the truly nightmarish drive through Mexico City. We drove to the east side of town, prepariring to leave straight for Puebla in the morning.

Seib, R.
1977

Mexico City to Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, México

July 30 We left at 9:00 hours and drove up to 10,000 feet in elevation, just 4.5 miles before Rio Frio. In about an hour and a half we collected about 100 Pseudoeurycea leprosa under rocks, logs, barks, in logs, stumps, on P. cephalica under a rock. And a number of Chiropterotriton chiroptera were collected in the same manner as the P. leprosa, always under the same piece of bark, or log or rock as a P. leprosa. Joel collected a Eumeces under bark and saw a large Barisea which was too fast to capture in the dense bunch grass. I collected an adult Hyla eximea active in an open meadow at the edge of the bunch grass. Sceloporus were rather common, including young. A large species was collected (torquatus?), and a very large one with a bright crimson belly was sighted, but not collected (6"–8"). We drove on through Puebla and down to the Atlantic lowlands of Veracruz where we stopped to collect Lineotriton. To get to this site one leaves 150 D at Orizaba and takes 150 to 1.5 miles ESE (by Mex hwy 150) of Fortin de las Flores. This is the Rio Metlat. Just beyond the bridge one turns left on dirt road, 8.0 or 8.9 miles.



Seib, R.

1977

Mexico City to Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, México

[Ju]ly 30 We collected a total of six Lineotriton and one snake: Geophis semidoliatus. After an hour we left for Fortin de las Flores. We collected seven Bolitoglossa platydactyla under rocks, bricks, and rock piles in the town in peoples yards. Elevation 3170'. This salamander is seemingly domestic here and thrives as a common species within the town. It is rare in the more natural field. Whereas Lineotriton was difficult to capture, being fast and evasively fleeing into holes, B. platydactyla is motionless when uncovered. We drove on after 1½ hours to a point 4.2 miles before Yanga, Veracruz, and I turned some rocks in a Coffee-Banana (2050') field. I collected three active Bufo cristatus and a Geophis semidoliatus under a rock. Time: 17:30. We drove on, heading towards Tuxtepec. Past Yanga, in the town of Cuitlahuac, bromeliads cover many of the telephone wires. Driving on, we stopped to collect some frogs on the road from La Granja to a dam near R. Papaloapan. About 9 miles from the junction with the hwy., we collected 3 small Hyla (smithi-type) and 2 Leptodactylus. We heard calling: Hyla (2 kinds), Leptodactylus, Hypopachus, and saw Rana pipiens. We arrived at Hotel El Rancho in Tuxtepec at 10:00 P.M.

Seib, R.
1977

Mexico City to Tuxtepec, Oaxaca, México

July 30 At 2:40 A.M we were awoken by thunder, so we went out to night drive at 3:30. We were hoping to find Agalychnis callydryas out on the road, since it had rained for about an hour. We drove out towards Valle Nacional on the road to Oaxaca, but only found Rana, Smilisca, Hyla, and heard Hypopachus and Leptodactylus. We found one crushed Ficimia. Returned to hotel at 5:10 A.M. and slept until 9:30.

Tuxtepec to Tapachula, Chiapas, México

July 31 We left Tuxtepec at 10:00, reaching Mexican hwy. — by 10:30. This is a relatively new road (2 years), but is already nearly entirely cut over for agriculture. Most of the land for the first 50 miles is planted to sugar cane, with maize coming next. There are scattered plots of banana. Most uncultivated land is covered by secondary growth, although there are a few stands of virgin lowland tropical forest, including lianas, forest canopy, massive buttressed hardwoods, etc. For the last part of the road there is less intensive planting as the forest is still in the process of being dismantled. Most of it is burned, however, and few dead trees stand. Corn covers much of the land, including even the steep hills. We found a 4'

Seib, R.
1977

Tuxtepec to Tapachula, Chiapas, México

July 31 DOR *Spilotes* about 10 miles before the junction with highway 185, and a 6' DOR *Masticophis* about 10 miles past the junction. When we reached the coast highway, we headed towards Tapachula, driving through Arriaga, Tonala and Huitzla where we night-drove (19:30) up the new road toward Motozintla for about 4 miles. The road is brand new, but so full of holes it appears to be 20 years old! Drove back down to Mexico 200 and on into Tapachula. On the way we found a DOR crocodile about 10 miles from Tapachula. This is the first I've ever encountered on the road. The specimen was too rotten to preserve, but was under two feet in length. Arrived at Kamico hotel at 20:45.

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 1 Last night I heard geckos calling in the restaurant of the motel and, looking up to the ceiling, was able to see four *Gehyra*. Ted found two young basilisks sleeping on the walls of and interior garden in the restaurant. At 13:00 there is quite a good buildup of clouds. The moon rose late last night, so with some rain, night-driving should begin to pick up. There are caecilians here and *Bolitoglossa flaviventris*, both of which can be found on wet

Seib, R.

1977

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug. 1 roads. By 15:00 I have seen five *Basiliscus* and captured one adult female by hand. Also on the grounds are *Ameiva*. The basilisks run freely on the lawn, foraging and displaying. When disturbed by people, they run into clumps of bushes. Young are also present. At 19:00 we went of to night-drive. It was beginning to rain lightly at our hotel so we headed out to the road which leads to Nueva Alemania. It had rained there recently, but the road was already drying out. We found a dead *Rhadinea* and two live *Ninea*. The road leads one through some lowland forest and some cultivated land which consists mainly of coffee and banana. We had driven the 17 miles out and 17 miles back again by 21:00. We could always see lightning in the direction we headed, but couldn't catch up to it. So we went north and took the road up to Union Juarez. It had rained recently again, but the road had pretty well dried out. All about us there was lightning, and above us, dense cloud cover. We collected one dead *Ninea* and came back to town at 22:45. By 23:30 there were no clouds to be seen, except out to sea. Moon getting smaller and rising later each night.

Seib, R.

1977

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 2 Today we set out to Motozintla from Huixtla at 10:00, returning to Tapachula by 21:00. It was quite sunny at 10:00. Volcan Tacaná and V. Tajamulco were seen clearly, but there was some small buildup of clouds beginning. On the road up to Motozintla we saw the first Bromeliads at Elev 2500', 18.2 miles (by road) from Huixtla. This road is only paved for about the first five miles. At 3100', 20.8 miles from Huixtla, a rich pine-oak forest dominates some slopes. Ctenosaura pectinata appears to be common in some spots. I saw four basking in one part of the road, and a total of five for the morning. Part way up the road we waited while a tractor cleaned off a "derrumble" (landslide). This was the first of two. We arrived at the crest above Motozintla at 12:30, having waited over 30 minutes for the road to be cleared. There are several parties of surveyors, as the road is soon to be paved. The pavement is resumed at the crest and presumably continues to Comitan which is said to be a three hour drive. The countryside along most of the upper part of the road is almost entirely devoid of natural vegetation, consisting mainly of corn and coffee. At the crest are vast pastures

Seib, R.
1977

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 2 of grass with grazing cows, horses, and sheep. We drove from the crest out towards Cerro Mozotal hoping to find some salamanders and perhaps a Plectrohyla in Bromeliads. The road was quite bad and we only drove about six miles. We turned rocks and opened Bromeliads, but all were dry and unproductive. I did collect a scorpion, though, at 6400'. We returned to the junction with the paved road which is at the crest, just above Motozintla. We parked and hiked up the mountain where there is some forest left. We cut Bromeliads along the way, but not until we were well up into the forest, near the top, did we find a salamander. At this time we also heard Plectrohyla calling. The call of this species is a monotonous repetition of short sounds like that of a low-pitched alarm (eeh-eeh-eeh). We found a total of seven _Bolitoglossa_ _nigroflavescens_ in Bromeliads and a native found one in a rotten log. We found a juvenile _Bolitoglossa_ _inglehartii_ and a _Plectrohyla_ ______ also in Bromeliads. By 17:30 it had begun to rain heavily, so we worked back to the car, arriving at 18:30. We then drove into Tapachula. At 22:00 it began to rain at our hotel so we drove out to the

Seib, R

1977

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 2 road which leads to Nueva Alemania. There are mysterious storms here at Tapachula. When we reached the road, it was barely drizzeling and after two or three miles the road was totally dry. So we drove back towards Tapachula, finding a live Caecilian just entering the road. We then took the road towards Puerto Madero which leads to the coast where we thought there would be more rain. There was more rain, but all we found was three dead Caecelians, no Bolitoglossa flaviventris. By 24:00 we saw stars and the moon was high, so we came back to the motel and preserved the dead animals.

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 3 We did no day collecting today. It was sunny until about 18:00 when a heavy cloud cover developed. It was raining by 19:00 so we drove out the Nueva Alemania road. The ground was wet for a mile out of town and we were encouraged by finding a DOR Imantodes cenchoa, a beautifully patterned 3' specimen. The road was dry after that, but we found a caecilian on a dry part of the road. We also found a DOR Adelphicus, but the road was so dry that we eventually drove out of Tapachula on Mex hwy 200 towards Arriaga. There

Seib, R.
1977

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 3 was lightning out that we and by the time we reached the junction of the road leading out to Mazatal it was raining. So we drove all the way to Mazatal, collecting 5 caecilians and 2 Phrynohyas. We also saw Smilisca and a small species of Hyla. The road was full of slugs, also. We reached our hotel by 24:45.

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 4 Today it began to cloud up early and everywhere. We drove out the road leading to Nueva Alemania and stopped at Rancho El Jardin to see if the people there would help us look for salamanders. We went out together for about an hour and caught three species of Anolis, one common one with an orange dewlap having a blue spot (male); one other small anole (one specimen), and a very large and hefty anole – SV 3½" (female). The people say they are common and that the male gets much larger, but they could be confusing it with Basiliscus which was also caught. I collected two frogs in a rotten log, ______. They are small (1 cm), black, and lightly painted red. We drove out to the ruins of Izapa at 3:30 and asked some people living near to there if they would look for Anolis and Bolitoglossa. It was raining and we found nothing in ½ hour. We told them we'd return about 14:00 next day.

Seib, R.
1977

Tapachula, Chiapas, México

Aug 4 It seemed to have rained steadily all day, even on the Nueva Alemania road. Tonight the road was quite wet for most of the night. It sprinkled off and on, and poured for a while, too. We found no salamanders, though. In four hours of driving back and forth, we found only:

5 Ninea (2 DOR)
2 Caecilians (1 DOR)
1 Chersodromus
1 Anolis

The latter is possibly a fourth species from the area.

Tapachula to Quetzaltenango, Guatemala

Aug 5 Today at 9:30 the sky is mostly clear and it is not too warm for us to lie by the beautiful pool here. We're now organizing the specimens and our equipment in preparation to leave for San Marcos, Guatemala. First we must drive back out the Nueva Alemania road to Rancho El Jardin to see what animals have been collected. And then on the way to the border crossing at Talisman we'll stopped near the Izapa ruins to see what the other people have found. We just drove out to Rancho El Jardin (Elev. 1800'). The people had for us about 40 Anolis of at least 3 species. One man had a 3' Imantodes. And while we were there, a man found a

Seib, R.
1977

Aug 5

Tapachula to Quetzaltenango, Guatemala
beautiful adult B. flaviventris inside a fallen, rotten banana. I had some kids find me a jar full of arachnids, and one scorpion was brought in. We later drove to the second house (near Izapa) and the people had about 10 Anolis, including at least one species not found at 1800'. Elevation here 980'. Cacao is also grown here, but not at 1800'. We crossed the border at Talisman, easy to leave Mexico, not so easy to get into Guatemala. First of all, the borders close between 17:00-18:00 and one must be sure to arrive early enough to get into the next country after leaving the first. In Guatemala there were ~~five~~ steps: (1) Bridge toll, (2) station where they write down driver's license, (3) Fumigation, (4) (immigration) Passports, (5) Car permit and inspection (customs). The latter step is where the bribes are paid, although most of the steps cost money. Our bribes were only about $10.00 this year, although last year at the Pan American Highway crossing they were $26.00. So we drove on towards Retalhuleu and turned SW on the road to Puerto Champerico. The rain began about 20:00 and we had good night-driving. We caught about six caecilians, five Rhinophrynus dorsalis, and the last animal caught was a fine 2 1/2' Loxocemus bicolor. We drove on to Quetzaltenango, arriving 24:00.

Seib, R

1977

Quetzaltenango to San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 6 The elevation at Quetzaltenango is about 7300'. Last night was very cold, so we slept in sleeping bags in our motel here. This morning is warmer and the sun is shining. There is a thin, but total cloud cover at 8:00. We drove up to the Mirador near the old volcano Siete Orejas to do some collecting. We found no salamander and it began to rain at 12:30. By 13:30 we were back in Quetzaltenango and some streets were flooded. We drove on to San Marcos and passed the after-noon getting small change in the market area. After dinner, 20:00, it was raining and we drove out the coast road miles beyond Palo Gordo to an elevation of 7800' and lanterned walked until about 22:30. We found two Plectrohyla and twelve B. resplendens. We walked a small area of the road cut to find these, often walking back to an area and find-ing yet another salamander where one had just been. In one case I found one on a rock in the middle of a trail. I checked the area carefully for others and then walked on. On my return I found a large one right on top of the same rock. Since Plectrohyla are out in this are (where we parked is a stream), it adds to my hunch that they are not exclusively bromeliad breeders, if at all. Last year at this

Seib, R.
1977

Huehuetenango to San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 6 time when I was collecting in the crater of Volcán Chicabal, I discovered newly-transformed Plectrohyla (avia?) within rotten logs near the lake (or in the lake) in the center of the crater. On the drive to our collecting site we also found a fresh DOR Tropidodipsas, still writhing in the road. Arrived in San Marcos @ 4:00

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 7 We set the alarm for 6:45, ate breakfast, and were on our way by 8:30. It was relatively clear for San Marcos and too cold (I still wore thermal underwear). The drive down the coast road to Finca Santa Julia took 1 1/4 hours. When I first got there I spent about one hour walking through the "coffeetals" with about seven kids so I could see where the snakes which were so commonly collected last summer were living. Only four snakes were found in this time, two species of Geophis. The kids would find them under bananas, under coffee leaves, in holes, in shade or in sun. So I finally drove to the end of the road and asked all the people to bring me snakes. Ted & I worked diligently from about 11:00 to 19:00 weighing, measuring, tying tags, and preserving 198 snakes, 122 of which were the one species of Geophis.

Seib, R.

1977

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 7 It broke down as follows:

122 Geophis ?
28 Adelphicus
18 Ninea sebae
9 Ninea ?
6 Rhadinea
4 Trimetopon
2 Drymobious
1 Leptodira
1 Micrurus
1 Leptophis
1 Drymarchon
1 Geophis ?
1 ? ? (a)
1 ? ? (b) = 196

for a total of 14 species of snake. Also brought in were some Anolis, Bolitoglossa, Tychohyla. It began to rain at 11:00 and persisted rather steadily to the time we left. We stopped on the way up at a stream which crossed the road and eyeshined and caught 4 Eleuthrodactylus, very large specimens (Elev. 5150'). We lanterne walked the road cuts near another stream at 6620' and found no B. franklini, but did find those Plectrohyla which were calling from bushes. Our next stop was at the stream at 7800' feet where the B. resplendens are found. I eyeshined two

Seib, R.
1977

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 7 more Plectrohyla, including a Plectrohyla avia, and we found eight more Bolitoglossa and a P. brunnata. Arrived in San Marcos ~3:00

San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 8 This morning we drove out to the southern part of Dr. Wake's salamander transect. To get there, one drives down the coast road just past Palo Gordo and soon turns left on almost a path. You can then walk down to where the path forks, the left going up to a school house, but the right heading on and down. Here begins a special road cut, where, for about 1000 meters, one can begin at the top and collect B. resplendens and end at the bottom collecting B. franklini. The salamanders in the middle are apparently hybrids. Ted paced the area today and placed ten markers, so as to have ten areas, each 100 meters along the road. At night we will put salamanders from each of the ten segments in their respective bags. This way, it can be found where hybridization is occurring. While he did this, I walked down to the end of the road cut and down a trail where we cut bromeliads last year. I was hoping to find some large bromeliads to cut, but there were only small ones available. In these

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1977

San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 8 I collected 7 *Chiropterotriton*. The area as a whole seems to be more cut over than last year. I noticed a new field beyond the cloud forest slope. On the cloud forest slope itself there were less large trees, meaning less bromeliads. The Indians require wood for their fires. There is always a large wood pile half-way down the road cut. And there always seem to be some Indians with a burden of sticks on their backs which they carry home to their fires. We drove out to the south transect, arriving at 21:20. We slowly walked through the eleven segments, finding some salamanders in numbers 4, 5, 7, 8. We found only six on the way down. On the way back we found more than twice this number, filling in the other segments, except for 2 and 9. Among those collected were three big hybrids. The hybrids were by far the largest collected. It was a rainless night until we arrived at our car at 23:00. We arrived in San Marcos 23:30.

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 9 Totally overcast at 8:00. We again drove down to Finca Santa Julia, arriving at 11:00. By 13:30 there were about 50 people standing around our operation with plastic bags filled with snakes and caecilians. It took us over an hour just

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1977

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 9 to buy all these animals and then another hour for me to shoot the snakes with Nembutal. We only took data on 41 of the 183 Geophis today, but took data for all other species:

183	Geophis		
48	Adelphicus		
26	Ninea	sebae	
11	Trimetopon		
8	Rhadinea		
7	Ninea	?	
3	Micrurus	?	
1	Micrurus	?	(New)
1	Leptophis		
1	Imantodes		(New)
1	?		(a)
1	?		(New) (c)
~~291~~ 291			

for a total of 291 snakes of 12 species including 3 species not collected the previous day. This brings the total to 17 species (at least) for this area, this trip. We worked diligently until 19:30 finally by lantern for the last hour. It rained from 11:00, all day and night. Arrived San Marcos 21:00, stopping once to eyeshine an Eleutherodactylus at same locality as Aug 7.

Seib, R
1977

San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 10 After breakfast we drove down to a point 6 miles (by road) below Palo Gordo, Elev. 6450'. Here there is a trail leading off into cloud forest. In most parts it is untouched. It is very steep almost everywhere. The trail is like a road cut. Most parts were wet and covered lightly with moss and other vegetation - possible lantern walking. For the time we were there 11:00 - 13:00, it was filled with fog. Plectrohyla were calling from most parts where we walked for the entire walk. It is a rather long trail leading to a large clearing where there is a house built of the forests' hard wood (+ tin roof). There is a small lumber operation where sections of forest are cut. The bark is burned in piles and the trees are cut into lumber on the site and carried on person's backs to the main road. All the large bromeliads are too high to cut; most of the trees lack low branches. There are lots of falling trees but no bark to peel, as it is burned. Many of the fallen trees have large bromeliads attached (mostly in flower) and we cut some of these finding:

1 Chiropterotriton
1 B. inglehardti
1 Plectrohyla ?
1 snake (Rhadinaea ?)

Seib, R.
1977

San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 10 The snake was not inside the plant, but involved in the leaves and vegetation around the base. It is an adult of the new species obtained at Finca Santa Julia yesterday which we couldn't identify. We spent all afternoon working with the animals, tagging, and preserving. After dinner we drove out to locality at 7800' where we found the 20 *B. resplendens*. I eye-shined one *Plectrohyla*. We only found one *B. resplendens* & one *B. morio* as it was dry. The *B. resplendens* was poking only his head out from behind some moss. We then drove out to the south transect finding *Chiropterotriton*, *P. brunata*, *B. morio* and another 8 *B. resplendens* x *franklini*, including ones from section 2 and 9. Ted collected some tympanumless toads. Arrived back San Marcos 24:30.

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 11 We drove down to the finca for our third and final day this trip. It didn't start raining until 13:00 today, but then showered all day and night. I thought possibly there might be fewer animals brought in today, but there were more than ever and many could not even be preserved today. On the 9th, 65 caecilians were brought in; today, more than 80. Ted was taking everything today, including *Oedipina*, 2 species of *Bufo*, 3 species of *Eleutherodactylus*,

R. Seib,
1977

San Marcos to Finca Santa Julia and return

Aug 11 *B. occidentalis*, *Rana palmipes*, a species of skink, *Ameiva*, *Gymnophis*, and of course, I was taking snakes. I believe 208 *Geophis* (common species) were brought in. 135 were killed and preserved right away, but 73 had to wait 17 hours, until the following morning to be killed. Snakes brought in today included:

208	Geophis
62	Adelphicus
33	Ninea sebae
6	Ninea ?
13	Trimetopon
8	Rhadinea
4	Micrurus
3	Drymobius
2	Geophis ?
1	Pliocercus
1	? (a)
1	? (c)
1	Leptophis

Total 135 + 208 = 343

One new species, the false coral snake, brings the total number of species to 18 for the three days at the locality this trip. Field data was taken for the 135 non-*Geophis*. Arrived San Marcos 21:00.

Seib, R.
1977

San Marcos, Guatemala

Aug 12 We have spent today preserving, tagging, and caring for live animals. For the three days at Finca Santa Julia, I have the following totals:

~~513~~ 512	Geophis – 1115 (Adelphicus)	(~~163~~ 162 w/ data)
138	Adelphicus + 1 (1115)	
77	Ninea sebae	
22	Ninea ?	
28	Trimetopon	
22	Rhadinea	
8	Micrurus	
1	Micrurus	
1	Pliocercus	
5	Drymobius	
3	Geophis ?	
3	Leptophis	
1	Imantodes	
1	Drymarchon	
1	Leptodira	
3	?	(a)
1	?	(b)
2	?	(c)
830		

Also I have catalouged one each of every other herp which came in – 11 amphibians, 4 lizards, to have a representative sample of the area.

Seib, R.
1977

San Marcos Guatemala

Aug 12 After dinner we went lantern-walking, first to the Plectrohyla locality. I dropped Ted off about 1 mile above the stream so he could walk down looking for B. resplendens. I drove down to the stream and eye-shined two Plectrohyla, both inside moss and vegetation of one stream bank. One is a female fully laden with eggs. I then walked up a small road bank above the main road where it was dripping-wet and caught four adult B. resplendens. Then Ted met me at the car, also with one Bolitoglossa he had caught on the way down. We then drove over to the fourth transect where we caught about 10 more Bolitoglossa. Arrived San Marcos 24:30.

San Marcos to Guatemala City, Guatemala

Aug 13 We drove towards Quetzaltenango, turning down towards the coast on the dirt road leading to San Martin Zacatepeque. We drove past this and down to a stream where women wash clothes (Elev). We spent 1 1/2 hours cutting Bromeliads and searching in rotten stumps for B. franklini, finding only one in a stump 8' off the ground. We drove on down to the coast and up towards Escuintla. It was raining heavily at 16:00 and lasted until about 19:30 when we were halfway

Seib, R.
1977

San Marcos to Guatemala City, Guatemala

Aug 13 up the road from Esquintla to G. City. We caught a baby on this heavily-trafficked road about 19:00. Also of note is that the dirt road leading to the west becomes paved about 5 miles before Colomba. Arrived in G. City at Hotel Maya Excelsior at 20:30. The hotel is quite rundown with no hot water ($18.00/day/2 persons).

Guatemala City

Aug 14 Today is Sunday and tomorrow is a national holiday, so we are just passing time in town until Tuesday when we can apply for collecting permits and an export permit.

Aug 15 Guatemala City

Ted will have to fly home the 19th of August for 10 days, so we're not going to get permits for Guatemala. Instead, he'll fly out of Tapachula, Chis, México, with his Mexican collecting permit covering our animals. Spent much of the day with Paul Elias and his friend Jeremy Shaving met up last night.

Aug 16 Guatemala City to Retalulea, Guatemala

Today we got our tourist cards for México and a notarized letter saying that I may drive our car in Mexico (it happens to be in Ted's name) for car-permit purposes at the border. Left Guatemala City at ~~8~~ 17:00. No rain

Seib, R.
1977

Guatemala City to Retalulen, Guatemala

Aug 16 for much of the drive. Stayed in Motel in Retalulen and caught two *Gehyra*, one outside room on wall, the other inside room on wall.

Retalulen to Tapachula Chiapas, México

Aug 17 We crossed the border about 12:00 and drove back to the people who live near the Izapa ruins so they could get us more *Anolis*. Most of ours from two weeks ago were already dead. Then we got a room at Motel Kamico and I stayed and worked here while Ted went out the Nueva Alemania road to have the people at Rancho El Jardin get Anoles. That evening from 18:00 – 23:30 we spent trying, and finally succeeding, to phone home. No rain, starry skies, although it rained heavily from 13:00–15:00.

Aug 18 Tapachula Chiapas, México

I set the alarm for 07:00 to take the car into VW early for a tune-up, etc. At 12:00 we went to the bank and at 13:30 we drove out to collect our *Anolis*, arriving back at 16:00. It had rained from about 14:00 16:00, then stopped. We night drove and lantern-walked the Nueva Alemania road but found nothing. Return 20:00

Seib, R.

1977

Tapachula to Matias Romero Oaxaca, Mexico

Aug 19 This morning we are preparing for Ted's flight. He's taking all the live animals, mainly salamanders and Anolis, the latter to be dropped off at L.A. airport for Jorge Jormann. I took Ted to the airport and left Tapachula at 12:30. Driving rapidly, I arrived in Matias Romero at 17:30 and took a room at the Hotel Juan Luis (air cond.). On the way, at 16:30, and just after a rain, I picked up a seemingly fresh DOR Trimorphodon with a rather pink-rosey hue, about miles East of La Ventosa. I left my hotel within 15 minutes and drove on out towards Jesus Carranza and 10 miles past here searching for Agalychnis. It was raining and I drove for over two hours finding Rana, Bufo, Hyla, Smilisca, Phrynohyas, Leptodactylus. Also heard was Hypopachus. Arrived in Hotel 20:15. Night driving made difficult by heavy traffic.

Matias Romero to Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, México

Aug 20 From Matias to Fortin is about a 5 hour drive. After securing a room, I drove out to Cuatlapan where Carlos Cerrón lives. I asked him to collect for me for a day and told him I would return tomorrow at 18:00. He informed me that he could get Abronia,

Seib, R.
1977

Aug 20

Matias Romero to Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, Mexico

if I needed some, from the mountains. I'm not sure, though, whether or not I was to drive him for those. I drove back to Fortin and began turning rocks and unpiling rock piles in town. Bolitoglossa platydactyla should be common this way, as they were last month when Ted and I collected seven in 45 minutes. I searched for 3 hours with the help of many children, finding only seven juveniles. Two I found not on the ground, but in between tiles and 4" x 14" stacked up in peoples yards.

If it should rain tonight, I'll lantern walk in the town for them. The people say that lately it has been raining nightly. This seasonal difference would account for their relative scarcity, especially of the adults. The people believe that the "claquonete" enters a woman to make her pregnant (embarrasada). I found also one baby Anolis between two bricks in a woman's yard. It is the only one I've seen at Fortin.

Seib, R.
1977

Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, México

Aug 21 Today I set out at 9:30 to the locality where Ted and I collected Lineotriton last month on our way through Veracruz. I worked steadily for 5½ hours, collecting 12 of them. It is difficult habitat in which to work. One must enter the forest where one can and turn small rocks. The salamanders can be very quick to get away down an earthworm hole or into a jumble of small rocks. I missed at least 4 Lineotriton because of their evasiveness, including the only pair I found today. It is also difficult to collect because of the stinging nettle. Although I carried a machete to remove the obvious nettle, I could not detect it all in the 5½ period and my hands are rather swollen tonight. I also uncovered an 18" coral snake and although I tried to capture it, it eventually evaded me. Working alone, it is difficult to capture these swift snakes safely in dense tropical forest. I also uncovered ~~a~~ Geophis semidoliatus which I naturally collected and I found one salamander under a rock, a ________
Then I went back to town and collected with some kids for almost two hours, but I only found a single, juvenile

Seib, R.
1977

Fortin de las Flores, Veracruz, México

Aug 21 Bolitoglossa platydactyla. It looks again like rain. If so, I'll go to both localities lantern walking tonight, although it will be difficult to find Lineotriton in this manner. Finally I drove out to Carlos Cerroni's house in Cuatlapan. He and his people had: 38 Parvimolge, 2 ______, 1 Lineotriton, 1 Anotheca, 1 Imantodes, 1 ______ 6 Xenosaurus, and a number of Smilisca. When I returned to my hotel I removed the Lineotriton from the ice chest. They were all on the verge of death. It must have been too cold because of a large amount of ice. The last Lineotriton had lasted several days in our ice chest before being preserved. Many of the salamanders seem to be reviving after one hour at room temperature (3100' here). Night drove and lantern walked in a fairly heavy and steady rain for 1 1/2 hours finding only Toads. Lineotriton seem better at 20:00 The rain has stopped and a half moon is seen high in the sky. It was sunny here this morning, the first I have seen the sun since we left Retaluleu, Guatemala.

Seib, R.
1977

Fortin de las Flores to Chilpancingo Guerrero, México

Aug 22 I woke up at 5:00, so I packed and was driving by 6:00. I didn't go straight to Guerrero, but passed through Jalapa, the capital city of Veracruz. I stopped for 1/2 hour to collect at Las Vigas (Elev 7610'), having been informed that Abronia were common in bromeliads just out of town. There were few trees in the near vicinity of the town, but in out of town where small clumps of pine and oak were found, I could see not a single bromeliad. So, after this 1/2 hour break in which I found two tiny Pseudoeurycea belli under very small rocks near the railroad tracks, I drove on Mex. 140 to Puebla, via 150D. The change in vegetation and scenery was dramatic as I left the tropical cash crop area of lowland Veracruz and found myself on the high plateau, where, once it was too dry for pines, it resembled semidesert with scattered cactus, except where crops were grown (mostly maiz up here). The change was completed as I entered the Balsas depression. It very quickly became warm and somewhat humid. Desert plants naturally thrive in the area, cactus and thorn acacia, most commonly seen. But even within this last area the vegetation changes can be dramatic. Shortly after crossing the river at Mezcala one finds large cactus

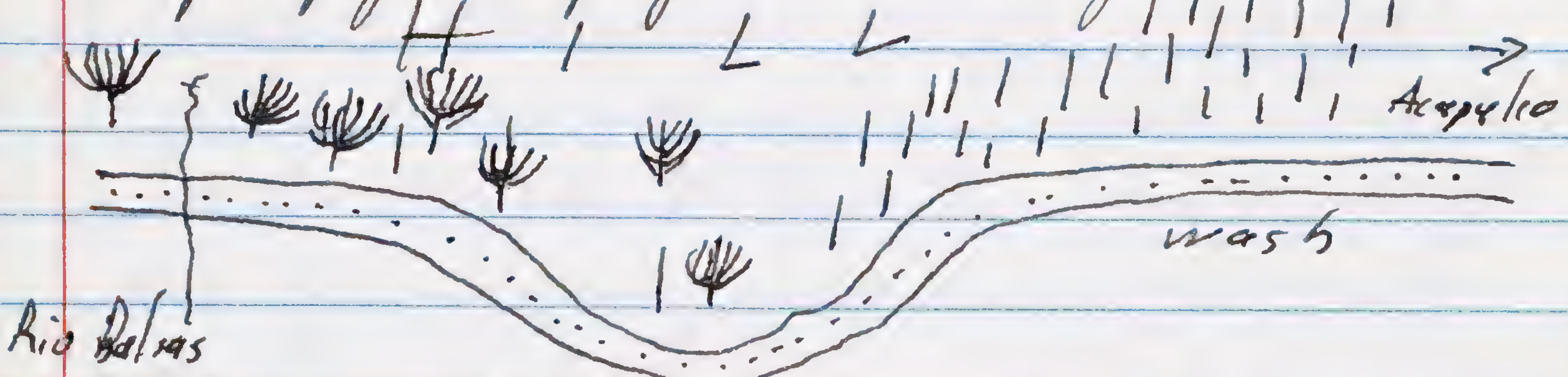
Seib, R.

1977

Fortin de las Flores to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

Aug 22

with many "pipes" extending upward from a single stalk. Then one reaches a point where around the next turn, these drop out and are replaced by a cactus with a single pipelike projection. The change is dramatic.



On my way from Puebla (a rather difficult city for me to find my way to the connecting hwy 190) to Aguas de Matamoros, I was ~~brifly~~ briefly detained by two officers because I read the wrong way on a one-way ~~[illegible]~~ street. My fine was a pair of Ted's socks which were handy, and 4 of his Shasta diet colas. I drove on to Guerrero where I saw for the first time since Tapachula, military. But in Guerrero they are on the road in numbers at various checkpoints, where cars are searched (usually mildly). On my way to Chilpancingo I stopped at the Rio Balsas and went to visit Ted's Bipes diggers. I told them I needed 100 and would pay 2.00 pesos each. They happened to ~~[illegible]~~ have an adult (15" SV) Ctenosaura with eggs. Here the animals are eaten and they were waiting for the eggs to be laid so they could eat

Seib, R.
1977

Fortín de las Flores to Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

Aug 22 eat there too. I drove next to El Platanal where I requested *Phrynosoma taurus* and offered 50 pesos each. I arrived at Motel San Antonio at 18:00 only to find that they were full and booked for the next few days. They directed me to Hotel Jacarandas which is where I'll stay in the future. It is brand new and perfectly modern, four stories, next door to a theater and has a large pool. Of course it is the rainy season and the sun may not shine while I'm here now. The total driving time today was about 11 hours of hard, fast driving.

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

Aug 23 At 6:00 it is totally overcast. *Syrophus* are still calling. At 11:00 the thick layer of stratus clouds has for the most part dissipated and huge cumulus formations are appearing. At 13:30 I drove out the Río Balsas to see what the *Bipes* diggers had. It turns out that there is not much work for them now and much of the town had worked that day at collecting *Bipes*. They had over 270. They wanted me to buy them all, but knew I had only offered to pay for 100, so I decided to buy them all at a reduced price: 10 pesos each. They also had 2 *Trimorphodon*, 5 *Typhlops braminus*, a number of scorpions, and four eggs which before my eyes hatched yielding tiny *Cnemidophorus*

Seib, R.
1977

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, México

Aug 23 for which I have weights and measures. I had not enough money to pay them, so I am going back tomorrow when I drive to El Platanal to see what those people have. Many of the Bipes have eggs. I took weights and measures of a sample of 100 Bipes. Just this and tying the 100 tags lasted 3½ hours. Preserving them took an additional 1½ hours for a total of 5 hours. It took 3 more hours to preserve the 171 without weighing, measuring, and tying tags. It did not rain tonight, although the atmosphere appeared threatening.

Aug 24 Clear whether at 7:00. At 14:30 it is raining, and I'm ready to drive out to Río Balsas and El Platanal. I return at 17:30. At El Platanal, they had no animals. It rains off and on and the sky becomes increasingly more threatening. I drove out to the Chichihualco road looking for spadefoot toads, but it never rained and I found nothing.

Chilpancingo to Carrizal de Bravos and return

Aug 25 It's a drive of ~~one~~ 1½ hours if one heads toward Río Balsas and takes the road which goes to Filo de Caballo (not the Chichihualco road). I took this road because the people at Carrizal de Bravos are in the habit of collecting animals for us. All the men were gone so they got very little. They did,

Seib, R.
1977

Chilpancingo to Carrizal de Bravos and return

Aug 25 however get a single adult male *Anole* of a species I don't recognize, but it has a large, brilliant lavender dewlap. Very striking. They also brought me the only two snakes of the day. I was attempting to take a relaxing day and collect some bromeliads and take some photographs, but I also collected for two hours finding 5 *Thorius*, 2 *Eleutherodactylus*, 4 *Hyla*, 4 *Barissea*, 11 Skinks, and three species of *Sceloporus*. It rained most of the time and this made collecting unpleasant and many animals such as *Sceloporuses* and snakes were harder to find. At 8,200' it is cold until the sun shines, at which point it almost instantly becomes quite warm. The *Sceloporus*, *Barissea*, and many diurnal snakes live under thin cover, so that when it warms up, they're ready to come out immediately. Again there was no rain tonight and I went to bed early, have been sick all day with mild dysentery and a high-elevation headache.

Chilpancingo to Acapulco, Guerrero

Aug 26 I spent some time preserving the animals this morning that I had collected at Carrizal then went into town to procure ice and cash traveler's checks. On my way to the coast I stopped at Tierra Colorada to collect *Anolis gadovii*, but it began to rain heavily after I had noosed only one of the very

Seib, R.
1977

Chilpancingo to Acapulco, Guerrero

Aug 26 noose-shy lizards. By the time I reached the car I was soaked to the skin. So I drove to Acapulco where it wasn't raining and stayed at Motel Kennedy where the airconditioning isn't very good. Full moon and no clouds on the coast.

Acapulco, Guerrero

Aug 27 Just stayed around town taking care of minor business. Hot and humid all day. Full moon at night, no cloud cover.

Aug 28 Picked Ted up at airport today after spending 10 days alone. Soon we'll start working our way back to Puerto Vallarta where we can ferry over to Baja.

Acapulco to Atoyac–Puerto del Gallo road and return

Aug 29 We drove out to the road above Puerto Marquez to look for Anolis taylori. We collected 30. They live on shaded rocks (granite) and vegetation wherever there is enough forest left to provide habitat. The males are large-bodied and have colorful red stripes down the sides. They have enormous and brilliantly red dewlaps. Easy to noose. After I caught my first, I peered down into a deep crevice and saw sleeping a Lepidophyma which I noosed. We also got 2 species of Sceloporus 1 Urosaurus, a Ctenosaura hatchling, and Ted saw a Phyllodactylus. I caught a young Trimorphodon under bark. We later drove out to the

Seib, R.
1977

Aug 29

Acapulco to Atoyac-Puerto del Gallo road and return

Bipes locality at Tecpan and asked the people to collect some at $20.00/each, but there were few people around. So we drove up the Atoyac road to the new Bolitoglossa locality and the man with whom we had left a jar of formaldehyde last December had caught 9 of the new salamanders under leaves and basura in his coffee fields within the past three days. Here they are called Cuilisa (smooth lizard). We rewarded his efforts with 500 pesos. We asked him to get us some live ones tomorrow and the kids to get some Anolis which are common there. We drove on up the road collecting Bromeliads and turning bark. I collected two species of Scorpion under the bark of one tree. The road became impassible without four-wheel drive, so we turned around at dark and night-drove to the highway seeing nothing. By 17:00 the full moon was up and at 18:00 we slowed down for a DOR Leptodira and saw just ahead a live J' Lampropeltis which we collected. about 18 km before Acapulco. No frogs or toads on the road tonight.

Seib, R.
1977

Acapulco to Tierra Colorada and return

Aug 30 We drove up to Tierra Colorada (1½ hrs) and asked for directions to Palo Gordo which is found by driving 1 mile south of town and taking a dirt road about 1 km to another dirt road where you turn left and just drive into town. On the hill above Palo Gordo there is some forest left, so we hiked up. They are numerous, but very noose-shy. We collected 12 Anolis gadovii; and a farmer noosed another two. Caught one very large Phyllodactylus. Caught none of the green Sceloporus on the rocks which are rare and much harder to noose. Late this afternoon we drove back out to Tecpan where the people had only 7 Bipes. So we said we would return in two days. Then we drove up the Atoyac road to the house to see if our farmer had any more salamanders. He had 3 live ones! There were also five Anolis. We said we'd be back in two days, then drove back to Acapulco, finding a DOR 1' Lampropeltis about 40 km before Acapulco.

Acapulco, Guerrero, México

Aug 31 It took all day to pack and send a shipment of Anolis and salamanders to L.A. Cost of 1300 pesos, including bribes. Ted lanterned walked at the Lepidophyma - Anolis taylori rocks finding 1 Lepidophyma, 3 Anolis, 3 Phyllodactylus.

Seib, R.
1977

Acapulco to Zihuatanejo, Guerrero México

Sept 1 Spent two hours this morning organizing car and packing. Looks like rain! Drove up the Atoyac road and had 6♀ Bolitoglossa "hermosa" waiting for us. All alive! Only three Bipes at Tecpan. After reaching Zihuatanejo, drove out to the new road leading to Ciudad Altamirano. It only goes a few miles because the first bridge isn't built yet. And it's already full of pot-holes. Caught a Loxocemus and 5' DOR Trimorphodon. Went out again at 22:30 because it rained, and caught a Bola.

Zihuatanejo to Apatzingan, Michoacan México

Sept 2 It was overcast when we left this morning and we actually had rain from the coast to almost Arteaga heading toward Apatzingan. We stopped to collect at Las Canas. Enyaliosaurus were quite common in dead, hollow cacti. We would walk about and randomly break open these sections of a cactus and often find the animal sleeping as it was cool and had rained earlier. Phyllodactylus and Urosaurus were rather common. I turned rocks for quite a while finding many scorpions and one strange Bufo which was round like a ball. At twilight we drove on toward Apatzingan finding much of interest. About 4 miles past Las Canas we found several Bufo of another species at roadside pond

Seib, R.
1977

Sept 2 Zihuatinejo to Apatzingan, Michoacan México
and just beyond this found a live, male Triprion which we collected. We later found a female, but it was run over by a truck, before I could grab it. We found only two snakes on this arid valley road, both DOR baby boas. Normally on a road like this after a good rain, we would have found many snakes, but due to the heavy traffic, day and night, of trucks going to and from the new steal mill at Lazarro Cardenas, most of the snakes along the road must be dead now. Even last summer we found DOR's of a few more species. We stopped at roadside pond, almost a swamp, where we heard Pachymedusa calling. There were many in bushes in the swamp. They lay their eggs in clusters and place these on branches over the water so that the tadpoles fall into the water upon hatching. I found one pair in amplexis on the ground not far from the swamp. Found two Boas in the trees and also a Ctenosaur. Many Rana pipiens here, also many wasp nests of at least two species. One large species with tiny nests accomodating about a dozen wasps, and a tiny species with a huge nests which holds many hundreds. All the nests hang from the trees. There were also some birds in the bushes which I suspect to be the prey

Seib, R.
1977

Zihuatanejo to Apatzingan, Michoacan, México

Sept 2 of the Boas. On the road we saw two Pachymedusa and close into Apatzingan found a live Kinosternon on the road. Arrived at 22:45, staying at Motel Rio Grande.

Apatzingan to Zamora, Michoacan, México

Sept 3 Drove back to El Capirio in the morning. It was overcast after having rained most of the night. We collected more Phyllodactylus and Ehylosaurs and Urosaurus. It warmed up around noon and we found groups (5-8) of basking Ctenosaurs which would run 40 meters or more to their burrows when approached (sometimes three or more to a burrow). Left about 15:30 and drove to Zamora. Stayed at Hotel Pam-Val-Fair.

Zamora to Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, México

Sept 4 Left town at noon and drove to Ciudad Guzman, arriving at 16:00. Got a room at Motel Royal and drove to Ixtlahuacan, Colima, the type locality for Bothrops hesperis. There we asked the townspeople to collect animals for us, saying we would return in 4 days. This is our second time asking for this snake here. We night drove the paved road between town and the highway twice, finding nothing. Ate dinner in Colima,

Seib, R.

1977

Zamora to Ciudad Guzman, Jalisco, México

Sept 4 then drove back to Ciudad Guzman, arriving at 23:00

Ciudad Guzman to Nevada de Colima and Return, Jaliso México

Sept 5 In the morning drove out towards Sayula to San Andreas Ixtlan. Took a dirt road up to El Rodeo and collected a few areas finding two Toluca. Drove back to C. Guzman and out to Nevada de Colima in search of Batrachoseps which Gadow is supposed to have found in 1902. We have made posters of a slender salamander (fotograph) which offers 1000 pesos for the first one found. We drove up a logging road leading to Rancherito La Mesa and passed out posters in the various logging camps. Some of the people have seen Pseudoeurycea belli (Ajolote), but no one knows of the Batrachoseps. We collected various elevations from 6500' to 8600', finding no slender salamanders. The road takes us thru Pine forest from 6000'-7000' and Oak from 7000'-8000'. Some firs around 8600' where we turned around. I found a large P. belli under an embedded log at 7800'. No other herps found. Drove back to Ciudad Guzman in the rain about 18:00.

Seib, R.

1977

Ciudad Guzman to Nevada de Colima and return, Jalico, México

Sept 6 Drove up Nevada de Colima again, this time passing up the logging road and heading out towards Sayulapa. The road is in construction now, but the dirt road is passable past Rancho Puerto Floro pundio, past Cerro de las Viboras. We saw from this dirt road a large rock mountain about 2 km off to the right. We walked as far as the base this volcanic (basaltic?) formation. We were turning countless rocks and logs. We looked under bark and inside rotten logs. We checked open grassy fields, secluded forests, stream banks, all possible sites, but no Batrachoseps. Five snakes were collected, 1 Geophis and 4 Toluca. The Geophis was under the same piece of bark as a Toluca, and the other Toluca were under rocks and bark. Ted saw one Eumeces. This area struck me as the most impoverished for herps I've collected when the habitat appeared so ideal. We saw relatively few Sceloporus (torquatus group) and only caught one. It began to rain at 15:45 and continued all day and into the night. On the drive back at the 7800' pass, a bolt of lightning struck a pine tree at the 5' level not more than 20 meters from our car and set the tree aglow with fire. Arrived C. Guzman 18:00.

Seib, R.
1977

Ciudad Guzman to Nevada de Colima and return, Jalisco, México

Sept. 7 This morning we left at 7:30 and headed straight to the 7300' pass where the road crosses Nevada de Colima on its way to Autlan (the road is to be finished by January, say workmen, but not with pavement.) From the pass, we turned left down an old logging road and parked at the first fork. We wanted to climb Cerro de las Viboras because it is rocky and semi-isolated. So at the fork, we walked to the right and Ted saw a hole in a roadcut and began to excavate it. I shined a flashlight down and we could see two Pseudoeurycea belli. We dug quite deep until we caught a large female with a regenerate tail! We could not get the other. We hiked up to about the 7500' level finding relatively little for such fine habitat. Ted found an adult P. belli under a 3' log, not well embedded, and I found a scorpion and a second species of Sceloporus under bark. It is lush pine-oak forest here with various bushes including a sticker. We turned many, many logs and much bark. I raked through piles of leaf litter in all sorts of forest conditions, but we found no Batrachoseps. When we finally got to the rock we found it to be volcanic, overgrown, and little to turn, so we started back down along different routes.

Seib, R.
1977

Ciudad Guzman to Nevada de Colima and return, Jalisco México

Sept. 7 When I reached the road at the bottom, I immediately found a Eumeces with a reg. tail (most of them have reg. tails on Nevada de Colima). Then I saw a hole in the road bank and dug it out, finding two adult P. belli. When Ted finally met me, he had found another P. belli, a yearling 35 mm SV, under a thin piece of wood. When he saw that I had found two in the road bank, he decided to check more holes. Before we left here, we had found 19! They are quite common in holes where dead roots have rotted away. One can walk along and spot the hole by the smooth entrance where the salamander has walked in and out many times. The salamanders seem to be active in the holes and sometimes can be found poking their heads out the entrances. They often retreat deep into holes and a few escape when disturbed. On about five occasions we found two per hole, and once 3 in one hole. We ~~drove~~ drove up to the main road and worked some more road cuts, bringing our total to 30 P. belli. We find the P. belli to be large here, as opposed to the large series of baby P. belli we collected in April 1977 on the Atoyac-Puerto del Gallo road in bromeliads and road cuts. These, as those, were usually dry to the touch. We worked in a rocky canyon where I found two yearlings

Seib, R.
1977

Ciudad Guzman to Nevada de Colima and return, Jalisco, México

Sept. 7 35 mm S.V., in a rock slide in much the same way as Hydromantes are found in rockslides in Northern California near Redding. One starts at the bottom and rakes the rocks downward and the salamanders become exposed. The smallest P. belli was a newborn measuring 23 mm S.V. Many of the adults have reg. tails. Later in the afternoon we drove to the limestone area before C. Guzman where much quarrying is conducted. We hiked up looking for Bothrops, but found most rocks to be well-embedded. We drove at dusk back up to El Rodeo and found a Toluca on the road. On the way down we stopped at a rocky road bank which was dripping wet. It was dark, but no salamanders appeared so we drove back to town.

Ciudad Guzman to Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México

Sept. 8 We spent all morning preparing for the drive today. We cleaned out animals, got ice, changed money, catalogued, etc. It rained at 4:00 this morning, but not yesterday, and it overcast at 13:00. We drove to Ixtlahuacan, but they had no Bothrops. However, they have some Geomyda which Ted thinks are a rare species. Also, one Conophis, Oxybelis, Trimorphodon, and two Ficimia! Then we drove to Manzanillo and ate dinner, and then to Barra de Navidad where we

Seib, R.
1977

Ciudad Guzman to Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México

Sept. 8 began to night-drive to Puerto Vallarta. We found three live Leptodira which all got away because of traffic conditions. We collected a DOR Tropidodipsas (7½") and saw a live Pachymedusa. Arrived P.V. about 1:00 and stayed at Hotel de Cortez which is actually a rather good Motel. Interesting to note is that we caught a live Trimorphodon in the gas station just out of Barra de Navidad where the highways intersect. It was five feet in front and to the left of our front, left tire, and an attendent pointed it out to us just before we drove off.

Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México

Sept. 9 The motel here seems to be a haven for Anolis nebulosis, Ctenosaura pectinada and Gehyra, especially. But Urosaurus are also seen on one tree here. Outside off the grounds are hundreds of crabs which are active at least diurnally and probably prey upon Anolis. No animals were seen outside. We collected almost 20 Anolis, only three males. Drove 13 miles south of town to lantern-walk for the big Phyllodactylus xanti-type gecko and the big rock road cuts there. I chased my first gecko into a culvert underneath the road and returned with it and a Leptodira. Jed caught an un-

Seib, R.

Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco, México

Sept. 9 usual *Rana*, and I caught a scorpion. In all, we got 11 *Phyllodactylus*. Easy to catch, none got away, most with good tails. The geckos and scorpion are strikingly similar to species in the cape region of Baja. On the drive out we found to baby *Boas*, one DOR. What is striking is that both are twice the size of all other babys we've seen this trip. Ruling out the possibility that the *Boas* where find more to eat than *Boas* in the rest of Mexico and Guatemala, I would say it's possible that the young are born earlier here for some reason. We drove north of town and stopped when we heard a chorus of *Pachymedusa*, *Hyla smithi*, and *Leptodactylus*. Surprisingly, we only saw one *Pachymedusa*, which had a rather pointed nose. *H. smithi* are quite easy to collect here. Many just sit in the dry grass. Others are on branches.

Puerto Vallarta to Cabo San Lus, Baja California Sur, México, Via Ferry

Sept. 10 Spent the morning preparing for trip, getting ice, etc. Ferry leaves at 16:00 and we're going to arrive at terminal 15:00. Ferry has left on time. Very few people, mostly Americans and truck-drivers.

Seib, R.
1977

Cabo San Lucas to Los Bariles, Baja California Sur México

Sept. 11 We left the ferry terminal at 10:30 and drove up to almost the town of Los Bariles to get a room at Frac (SPA) Buena Vista Hotel. It's usually 31.00 U.S. dollars with 3 meals / two prs. We took it w/o meals for 250 Pesos. No air conditioning and very hot. At dusk we night drove north and caught a Crotalus ruber and C. enyo 7 miles N (by Méx hwy 1) of San Bartolo. We also found a large DOR C. Enyo here. We drove back towards San Bartolo finding a few Bufo punctatus and collecting 17 Scaphiopus couchi. At San Bartolo we lantern-walked and collected 12 Phyllodactylus xanti on the granite rocks in the wash. I found two adults in the sand which were quite easily gathered as they are not as agile as when on the rocks. Drove back and went to bed about 23:00. Three times I got up to get drenched under the shower before I finally fell asleep. On the way into the wash at San Bartolo I found a 6' dead Masticophis flagellum which had apparently been trod by a vaca.

Sept. 12 Los Bariles to La Paz Baja California Sur, México

Woke up 6:30. Very hot! Drove out to El Coro canyon. On the road just before the village caught a 5 1/2' M. flagellum asleep on the road. On the way out, missed another

Seib, R.
1977

Los Bariles to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 12 adults which outraced me! In the canyon, Ted found a very large Salvadora hexalepis (3'), and I found a dead Trimorphodon which had apparently been trod by a cow. Caught some Petrosaurus and one Ctenosaur. The Sceloporus here are very wary. The hatchling Petrosaurus have more than doubled in size since July. It's exceedingly hot this time of year and all the lizards are wary. They don't need to warm up by basking because it hasn't cooled off the night before. Almost no ♂ Pet. to be seen. We swam at the hotel, then drove up to La Paz. There were rain clouds in the hills and some lightning and we got caught in a 1½ hour wait to cross a wash in "flash-flood" between San Pedro and the power station. While I was waiting I found a pond full of Scaphiopus and became more educated. They were most "playful" while I watched, often one swimming to another, play-fighting, then disappearing below. One pair was floating in apparant amplexis. They float with head and bottoms of hind feet exposed, with central body depressed. It was sprinkling during this time. When the sun shined, they became more wary and went under for the most part. This color of dragonflies here, purple

Seib, R.
1977.

Los Barilles to La Paz, Baja California Sur, Mexico

Sept. 12 red and yellow. They would fly about the pond, mating in the air. Finally, the water level decreased, leaving much debris and broken but little asphalt. Many cars either got bogged down in the mud or wet engines, but we made it through O.K. Drove to La Paz and got a room at Hotel Calafia (air conditioned). Brought in the animals, then went to El Sombrero Trailer Park to round up kids to dig for Bipes. It's dusk now at 18:50, so we're leaving to night drive. We drove all the way out past San Pedro to the power station, seeing only one live and one dead snake on the road. A DOR Crotalus ruber adult which had had it's head cut off and a hatchling Hypsiglena torquata 10.2 miles N (by road) of San Pedro. On the return however, we collected:

	Pituophis ~~Hypsiglena~~	9.2 miles	S	S. Pedro
	Crotalus enyo	6.4 "	S	"
	Crotalus ruber	5.0 "	S	"
DOR	Lampropeltis getulis	San Pedro		
DOR	C. cinctus	San Pedro		
DOR	Elaphe	3.8	N	"
	Hypsiglena	4.0	N	"
	C. stramineus	6.8	N	"

We also saw two DOR Phyllorhynchus but they were too crushed to preserve. At San Pedro

Seib, R.
1977

Los Barriles to La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 12 we found the DOR kingsnake with the C. cinctus protruding from a wound in its belly. It had obviously just eaten the sand snake before being run over.

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 13 Ted got up about 6:45 to round up some Bipes diggers. Most of the kids are in school now, so it may be difficult to get a sample of 100. At about 11:30 he returned with 50 Bipes, and after lunch we weighed, measured, tagged and preserved them. Went out night driving later tonight so it could cool off. Were on the road by 20:00. Not many Scaphiopus tonight, whereas there were several hundred last night and many ponds. In the ponds of last night could be heard their chorus which was sheep-like: Bahh.... One of the males called 22 times per minute. Tonight we found less snakes and species:

	Phyllorhynchus	8.8 m N	San Pedro
DOR	C. ruber	1.4 m S	"
DOR	C. ruber	5.4 m S	"
	Hypsiglena	6.7 m S	"
	C. ruber	8.9 m S	"
	C. ruber	9.6 m S	"
	Trimorphodon	15.5 m S	"

Seib, R.
1977

La Paz, Baja California Sur, México

Sept. 13 Back to La Paz about 23:00, setting alarm for 6:45

Sept. 14 Up early to get ~~the~~ Bipes. I stayed at El Sombrero to tag, weigh, measure, and preserve. Ted returned at 10:30 with about 40 Bipes.

R. L. Seib
1977

GUATEMALA

Measurements of Catalogue specimens
#1001-1623

Seib, R.
1977

(Field notes 1001-1096)

				wt	sv	tail
1001	Geophis	F		17.4	277	42
1002	Geophis	F		13.3	237 ✓	36
1003	"	F		20.8	281	47
1004	"	M		4.4	172	31
1005	"	M		1.5	113 ✓	20
1006	"	M		17.0	273	40 cat
1007	"	M		10.8	227	49
1008	"	F		17.8	274	42
1009	"	F		14.2	234 ✓	38
1010	"	F		14.2	233 ✓	32
1011	"	M	shed	10.8	225	46
1012	"	M		4.9	158	31
1013	"	F		18.4	282	38
1014	"	M		15.2	256	51
1015	"	M		10.2	227	47
1016	"	M		2.2	126	24
1017	"	M		3.1	152	30
1018	"	M		5.5	164	32
1019	"	F		4.0	159	25
1020	"	M		3.1	133	24
1021	"	F	shed	15.2	244	37
1022	"	M		11.8	225	46
1023	"	F	shed	20.6	285	44
1024	"	F		11.4	234 ✓	37
1025	"	F	shed	9.7	206	32
1026	"	F		15.8	254	37
1027	"	F		18.0	257	40

Seib, R.

1977

				wt	SV	Tl	
1028	Geophis	M		4.8	162	30	
1029	"	F		17.8	263	41	
1030	"	F		11.2	231	35	
1031	"	M	shed	9.5	216	44	
1032	"	F		5.5	188	26	
1033	"	M	shed	2.1	122	22	
1034	"	[illegible] ♂		1.6	111 ✓	19	
1035	"	F	~~Barfed earthworm~~ m	2.6	142	21	
1036	"	M	Barfed earthworm	8.2	196	40	
1037	"	F		12.6	234 ✓	40	
1038	"	M		10.0	231	50	
1039	"	F		15.2	244	41	
1040	"	F		13.0	233	36	
1041	"	F	shed	22.0	298	53	✓
1042	"	F		18.8	272	45	
1043	"	F	shed	21.8	298	50	
1044	"	M		4.4	152	28	
1045	"	F		16.2	238	37	
1046	"	F		18.0	273	45	
1047	"	[illegible] ♂		1.3	108	15	
1048	"	F		5.1	178	29	
1049	"	[illegible] ♂		4.4	158	30	
1050	"	M		4.0	157	30	
1051	"	F		3.2	154	26	
1052	"	[illegible] Juv		1.0	93	17	✓
1053	"	F		11.0	230	32	
1054	"	M		3.5	143	29	

Seib, R.
1977

			wt	sv	tl	
1055	Geophis M [illegible]		2.4	123	23	
1056	" F		3.4	144	36	
1057	" ♀		25.2	317	48	F
1058	" M		8.7	207	44	
1059	" F		14.8	264	42	
1060	" M	shed	4.7	174	34	
1061	" M		4.8	170	34	
1062	" F juv		2.7	135	19	
1063	" M		4.1	162	32	
1064	" M		10.7	236	49	
1065	" F		16.2	259	43	
1066	" F		4.1	157	34	
1067	" M		12.0	236	47	
1068	" F	shed	20.2	272	43	
1069	" F		20.7	264	41	
1070	" M		3.8	152	25	
1071	" F		2.8	138	21	
1072	" M		1.8	111 ✓	20	
1073	" M		5.2	178	38	
1074	" F		8.6	210	32	
1075	" M		3.9	157	31	
1076	" M		2.0	116	20	
1077	" F		3.9	157	23	
1078	" M		3.7	152	26	
1079	" F		1.9	120	19	
1080	" M		14.8	246	48	
1081	" M		15.2	262	52	

Seib, R.
1977

				wt	SV	tl	
1082	Geophis	M		15.4	260	50	
1083	"	F		18.6	265	40	F
1084	"	F		13.4	258	42	
1085	"	F		10.6	217	7	cut/healed
1086	"	F	shed	23.8	317	41	✓
1087	"	M		8.8	206	40	
1088	"	M		11.9	262	50	
1089	"	F		14.8	247	38	
1090	"	F		14.4	246	39	
1091	"	F		14.9	246	37	F
1092	"	F		15.6	255	37	
1093	"	M	shed	13.6	244 ✓	48	
1094	"	F	shed	10.6	225	36	
1095	"	M		17.5	263	51	
1096	"	M		10.0	218	44	
1097	"	F		10.4	255	39	
1098	"	F		5.6	177	29	
1099	"	F		4.1	160	23	
1100	"	M	shed	4.2	159	31	
1101	"	M		4.6	178	34	
1102	"	M		2.6	136	24	
1103	"	F	shed	4.5	173	26	
1104	"	M		10.2	237	47	
1105	"	F	shed	7.1	217	35	
1106	"	M		3.6	150	28	
1107	"	M		4.3	161	28	
1108	"	F	shed	23.2	284	43	

Seib, R.
1977

			wt.	sv	t l	
1109	Geophis F		12.0	243	44	
1110	" F		6.4	190	30	
1111	" F		4.0	158	13	
1112	" M		2.3	134	25	
1113	" M	shed	3.4	145	28	
1114	" M		2.6	141	24	
1115	" Adelphicos	shed	1.5	122	10	cut
1116	" ~~F~~ ♂		2.7	136	23	
1117	" M		1.5	111	20	
1118	" Juv		1.1	102	19	
1119	" F		1.8	118	16	
1120	" ♂		3.4	145	24	
1121	" F		7.0	191	29	
1122	" F		22.2	309	51	
1123	Adelphicos		22.5	344	40	
1124	"	shed	18.6	325	39	
1125	"		13.6	296	35	
1126	"		9.7	248	43	
1127	"		10.2	259	35	
1128	"		13.0	295	32	
1129	"		9.7	267	33	
1130	"		8.6	239	39	
1131	"		9.6	268	28	
1132	"		9.2	231	27	
1133	"		6.6	235	38	
1134	"		6.6	212	35	
1135	"		6.8	208	34	

Seib, R.

1977

				wt	SV	tl
ug 7	1136	Adelphicos		5.9	195	31
	1137	"		7.2	223	38
	1138	"		5.7	230	37
	1139	"		4.2	208	27
	1140	"		4.6	197	23
	1141	"	shed	3.4	165	33
	1142	"		3.2	162	27
	1143	"		2.7	142	25
	1144	"		2.8	160	17
	1145	"	shed	1.9	142	19
	1146	"		2.0	143	20
	1147	"		1.3	117	14
	1148	"		1.3	123	15
	1149	"		1.8	125	14
	1150	"		1.1	107	15
	1151	Ninea sebae		21.8	336	80
	1152	"	shed	15.5	320	79
	1153	"		15.0	309	76
	1154	"		14.2	282	67
	1155	"		8.3	256	81
	1156	"		9.8	259	86
	1157	"		10.2	254	85
	1158	"		9.3	263	87
	1159	"	shed	10.2	241	62
	1160	"		6.9	230	76
	1161	"		5.7	242	63
	1162	"		3.9	168	45

		Wt.	SV	+l
1163	Ninea sebae	2.2	149	45
1164	"	2.9	157	47
1165	"	1.9	133	39
1166	"	2.2	122	31
1167	"	1.7	119	31
1168	"	1.0	108	26
1169	Ninea diadmata	6.6	252	111
1170	"	5.5	237	126
1171	"	5.9	242	122
1172	"	3.3	196	98
1173	"	2.7	172	90
1174	"	2.0	149	67
1175	"	1.0	112	52
1176	"	0.8	109	47
1177	"	0.6	98	47
1178	Coniophanes	27.3	354	31
1179	"	22.0	322	85 cut
1180	"	20.3	313	88
1181	"	24.4	297	106
1182	"	14.0	260	108
1183	"	2.1	134	62
1184	R. hamsteini	4.3	192	71
1185	"	0.8	108	42
1186	"	0.6	111	34
1187	"	0.8	108	40
1188	Leptodira	3.2	206	57
1189	Micrurus	7.1	291	42

Seib, R.

1977

			wt	sv	tl
47	1190	[illegible] rostralis	1.0	145	13
	1191	Amastridium velliferum	2.2	163	56
	1192	Drymobius chloroticus	10.0	268	112
	1193	Mastigodryas melanolomus	9.2	306	118
	1194	" "	24.8	465	180
	1195				
	1196	[illegible]			

Seib, R.
1977

(Field Notes
1197 – 1344)

Date	No.	Species	Sex	Note	wt.	SV.	T.
g 9	1197	Geophis	M	nasalis	16.8	252	52
	1198	"	M		2.5	130	23
	1199	"	F		3.0	137	22
	1200	"	M	shed	9.9	218	45
	1201	"	F		13.0	241	40
	1202	"	M		12.7	248	50
	1203	"	M	shed	7.2	196	40
	1204	"	M		3.4	144	28
	1205	"	M		10.4	226	44
	1206	"	♂		3.2	147	27
	1207	"	M		3.7	155	24
	1208	"	F		3.5	147	20
	1209	"	M		4.3	161	24
	1210	"	F		10.0	209	32
	1211	"	M		3.6	154	29
	1212	"	F	shed	3.1	141	22
	1213	"	M		3.2	139	14
	1214	"	M	shed	10.9	217	46
	1215	"	M	shed	8.3	210	40
	1216	"	F		17.5	254	39
	1217	"	M		8.4	198	38
	1218	"	F		12.8	244	38
	1219	"	F	shed	19.3	254	41
	1220	"	M		14.4	251	52
	1221	"	F	shed	20.2	287	46
	1222	"	F		13.4	255	42
	1223	"	F		14.6	264	42

Seib, R.
1977

				wt.	sv.	tl.
9	1224	M		9.7	223	47
	1225	F		11.5	258	41
	1226	M		9.8	218	43
	1227	M	shed	10.7	227	43
	1228	F		10.8	231	37
	1229	M		13.3	236	37
	1230	F	shed	20.2	284	41
	1231	M		5.3	177	26
	1232	M		13.9	256	55
	1233	F		15.1	255	43
	1234	M		8.9	216	40
	1235	M		18.7	270	51
	1236	M	shed	11.3	224	45
	1237	F		10.0	235	33
	1238	Micrurus			505	82
	1239	〃			615	106
	1240	〃		7.7	305	28
	1241	〃		5.2	215	30
	1242	Adelphicos		16.2	293	33
	1243	〃		10.5	273 ✓	33 pd
	1244	〃		11.3	273 ✓	37
	1245	〃		8.8	236	27
	1246	〃		20.2	318	36
	1247	〃		14.6	289	38
	1248	〃		12.4	285	15
	1249	〃		6.4	216	35
	1250	〃		9.3	274	33

Seib, R.
1977

	Year		wt.	SV.	tl.
9	1951	Adelphia	9.3	266	39
	1952	"	5.2	204	32
	1953	"	4.2	187	30
	1954	"	7.0	222	38
	1955	"	7.0	223	35
	1956	"	7.5	229	39
	1957	"	5.2	206	35
	1958	"	7.1	217	34
	1959	"	6.6	219	36
	1960	"	4.7	207	32
	1961	"	13.5	298	38
	1962	"	5.0	208	24
	1963	"	4.0	194	25
	1964	"	6.0	210	35
	1965	"	6.5	207	26
	1966	"	5.0	201	32
	1967	"	5.8	197	34
	1968	"	4.5	196	20
	1969	"	1.9	131	15
	1970	"	2.3	136	22
	1971	"	4.0	190	30
	1972	"	3.9	188	11
	1973	"	2.6	160	17
	1974	"	2.1	130	19
	1975	"	1.3	114	13
	1976	"	2.6	151	17
	1977	"	2.4	141	15

Seib, R.
1977

			wt.	sv.	tl.
19	1278	Adelphicos	1.9	127	19
	1279	"	1.4	122	16
	1280	"	2.5	145	18
	1281	"	1.2	110	14
	1282	"	1.4	120	18
	1283	"	3.3	147	25
	1284	"	1.4	133	15
	1285	"	1.1	104	15
	1286	"	2.0	127	18
	1287	"	1.4	115	19
	1288	"			
	1289	Mastigodryas	11.0	337	130
	1290	R. hannsteini	8.0	234	51
	1291	"	4.2	225	74
	1292	"	5.9	211	86
	1293	"	2.1	152	50
	1294	"	2.6	157	65
	1295	"	2.1	142	52
	1296	"	2.4	144	52
	1297	"	1.2	130	41
	1298	"	1.2	114	41
	1299	"	1.2	121	43
	1300	"	1.0	122	41
	1301	Ninea diadema	7.6	271	138
	1302	"	8.8	275	125
	1303	"	6.2	238	120
	1304	"	6.9	244	121

Seib, R.
1977

				wt	sv	tl
9	1305	Ninea diademata		4.5	218	123
	1306	"		4.3	202	92
	1307	"		1.4	122	60
	1308	Ninea sebae		14.2	277	72
	1309	"	"	12.2	293	75
	1310	"	"	15.8	311	92
	1311	"	"	16.8	298	74
	1312	"	"	11.7	306	95
	1313	"	"	12.7	269	70
	1314	"	"	13.0	278	64
	1315	"	"	15.9	316	77
	1316	"	"	12.0	282	65
	1317	"	"	11.7	263	94
	1318	"	"	8.2	253	59
	1319	"	"	7.6	276	86
	1320	"	"	10.7	255	66
	1321	"	"	7.9	230	87
	1322	"	"	10.5	265	65
	1323	"	"	8.7	235	77
	1324	"	"	6.9	232	68
	1325	"	"	3.6	182	41
	1326	"	"	4.0	170	52
	1327	"	"	4.0	173	54
	1328	"	"	2.3	145	40
	1329	"	"	2.4	146	36
	1330	"	"	2.9	133	42
	1331	"	"	2.7	145	42

Seib, R.

1977

			wt	sv	tl
g9	1332	Ninea sebae	1.7	130	37
	1333	" "	1.7	133	34
	1334	Rhadinaea lachrymans	2.5	163	64
	1335	Coniophanes	24.5	309	137
	1336	"	23.1	311	246
	1337	"	11.5	255	115
	1338	"	12.4	245	116
	1339	"	9.9	243	101
	1340	"	12.9	262	14 cut
	1341	"	7.1	211	86
	1342	"	4.5	166	82
	1343	Drymobius chlorotictus			
	1344	Imantodes			
	1				

+ 142 Geophis w/o data

1344
+ 142
1486

Seib, R.
1977

(Field Notes
1488-1623)

		wt.	SV.	tl.
1488	Adelphicos	23.2	350	45
1489	"	14.3	322	25
1490	"	12.1	290	23
1491	"	15.4	312	33
1492	"	12.6	278	34
1493	"	10.7	261	33
1494	"	9.5	260	44
1495	"	9.8	257	34
1496	"	12.8	300	37
1497	"	7.6	242	42
1498	"	8.8	257	30
~~1500~~ 1499	"	8.0	238	40
1500	"	8.4	240	41
1501	"	7.1	233	27
1502	"	6.3	211	33
1503	"	5.7	208	35
1504	"	6.4	208	36
1505	"	6.8	228	27
1506	"	6.0	208	26
1507	"	3.8	207	33
1508	"	4.8	197	35
1509	"	5.2	194	30
1510	"	3.8	177	27
1511	"	5.1	182	28
1512	"	1.9	132	20
1513	Geophis [illegible]	17.5	378	34
1514	Mastigodryas	9.8	318	114

Seib, R.

1977

		wt	sv	tl.
1515	Drymobius chloroticus	[redacted].10.8	[redacted].302	[redacted] 68 cat
yll 1516	"	7.2	258	102
1517	[illegible]	4.9	191	64
1518	"	4.2	216	85
1519	"	4.6	202	65
1520	Ninea diademata	6.6	246	63
1521	" (3 eggs)	6.6	244	116
1522	"	6.7	252	130
1523	"	0.9	113	50
1524	Ninea sebae	19.0	320	85
1525	" "	18.4	296	71
1526	" "	11.2	256	61
1527	" "	9.7	243	80
1528	" "	10.3	262	86
1529	" "	8.1	239	79
1530	" "	7.5	234	72
1531	" "	8.0	226	57
1532	" "	8.6	236	72
1533	" "	7.7	232	72
1534	" "	5.7	212	67
1535	" "	3.7	172	45
1536	" "	4.4	183	49
1537	" "	3.1	170	52
1538	" "	1.8	132	39
1539	" "	1.6	113	31
1540	[illegible]	25.2	342	147
1541	"	21.8	309	64
1542	"	13.0	258	118

Seib, R.
1977

		wt.	sv.	tl.
ill 1543	Rhadinaea	10.9	237	117
1544	"	7.8	217	100
1545	Drymobius chloroticus	5.6	224	96
1546	Pliocercus	22.5	304	198
1547	Micrurus	8.2	295	45
1548	"	6.9	307	35
1549	"		722	72
1550	Geophis nasalis	1.7	151	12
1551	Ninea diae (♀ eggs)	10.2	277	120
1552	"	5.0	228	114
1553	Rhadinaea hannsteini	4.3	219	69
1554	"	6.4	219	88
1555	"	6.0	242	79
1556	"	6.1	223	90
1557	"	6.2	230	92
1558	"	5.2	214	79
1559	"	3.3	177	72
1560	"	4.9	196	63
1561	"	2.9	179	70
1562	"	2.1	153	50
1563	Coniophanes fissidens	16.0	285	50
1564	"	9.8	229	120
1565	Rhadinaea lachrymans	10.3	260	87
1566	Ninea sebae	18.7	338	85
1567	" "	15.4	285	71
1568	" "	11.2	262	60
1569	" "	11.0	262	68

Seib, R.
1977

				wt.	sw	tl.
11	1570	Ninea	sebae	9.8	261	83
	1571	"	"	8.6	248	63
	1572	"	"	10.7	276	78
	1573	"	"	14.2	301	79
	1574	"	"	12.2	288	72
	1575	"	"	10.9	274	85
	1576	"	"	11.4	297	95
	1577	"	"	7.7	233	75
	1578	"	"	8.9	250	79
	1579	"	"	3.4	159	50
	1580	"	"	3.5	167	51
	1581	"	"	2.4	139	43
	1582	"	"	2.7	146	38
	1583	"	"	15.1	318	81
	1584			16.6	296	37
	1585	"		20.2	308	38
	1586	"		17.6	317	42
	1587	"		14.8	281	30
	1588	"		10.7	255	38
	1589	"		8.3	227	36
	1590	"		10.8	257	27
	1591	"		10.2	267	32
	1592	"		7.9	228	36
	1593	"		6.7	243	29
	1594	"		10.5	254	31
	1595	"		9.2	247	42
	1596	"		8.3	249	32

Seib, R.
1977

			wt.	sv.	tl.
ug 11	1597	[illegible]	15.4	302	26
	1598	"	17.5	304	38
	1599	"	13.2	260	29
	1600	"	9.3	243	32
	1601	"	7.2	231	35
	1602	"	8.3	243	40
	1603	"	5.0	193	30
	1604	"	5.0	203	35
	1605	"	5.3	196	35
	1606	"	7.9	256	31
	1607	"	5.3	197	31
	1608	"	4.7	190	32
	1609	"	3.6	175	18
	1610	"	3.3	165	27
	1611	"	2.6	133	20
	1612	"	1.5	132	16
	1613	"	1.7	132	21
	1614	"	2.5	147	17
	1615	"	2.7	160	20
	1616	"	2.5	132	21
	1617	"	1.6	142	19
	1618	"	1.8	142	22
	1619	"	1.4	121	14
	1620	"	0.9	109	12
	1621	Coniophanes fissidens	10.1	232	57
	1622	Micrurus		461	175
	1623	Mastigodryas			

13 3105